W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

CHAS. E. JONES'
People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy
Open Day and Night.
36 Government St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893. No. 179

Our Strike is Over!

We have now engaged a full staff of competent workmen and are able to make up goods ONE THIRD LESS than the old price.

Suits now range from $20 up.

Pants from $6.

ALL IMPORTED GOODS.

THESE PRICES WILL CONTINUE

Why send East when you can buy a better suit at home for less money, from the Largest Stock and Best Tailors in the Province.
Or why wear a ready-made suit when you can have one made to fit you of good Imported Stock for the same price.

TERMS CASH.

Geo. R. Jackson & Co.,
Five Sisters Block, 57 Government Street.

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Reed, Rattan and Bamboo Furniture,
Comprising Novelties in
Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Tables, Cabinets, Screens, Easels, Etc., Etc.

Juvenile High Grade Safety Bicycles,
With solid rubber tires, with nickel mountings; warranted first-class in every particular, $25 each.

Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons and Boys' Velocipedes in Great Variety
Large Stock of High Grade Pressed Glassware.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

Cavin Bros.,
Boots
And
Shoes,

HAVE REMOVED
From
94 Douglas St.
To
94 Yates St.,
Wilson Building,
Opp. Vancouver Hotel.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,
5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-3m

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENCY.

J. St. Clair Blackett
74 Yates Street,
GENERAL AGENT UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.
Fire Insurance Written at Lowest Rates.
Collections promptly made.
City Property a Specialty.

Cheapest Boarding House
IN TOWN.

Rock Bay Hotel
NEW HOUSE.
NEW FURNITURE.
Best Accommodation for the Least Money.

Single Room ..... And Board $5 A WEEK

Bar will be run in the same manner as St. George's Hotel. Beer, 5 cents a schooner; 10 cents a pot.

BEN. CARTER, Proprietor.
jy31-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY would board two or three small children or infant. 40 Boleskin Road, near Burnside. a2-6t

WANTED—At once a good canvasser. Address L. M. Times office. a2-3t

WANTED—Furnished cottage, or housekeeping rooms. Address M. L., Times office. a2-2t

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, August 7th, for the plastering of the Gibson Building, Nanaimo. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
ROBERT DINSDALE,
a2-1d Nanaimo, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between Fat Sam Kee Chow and Fook Lee has been dissolved by mutual consent. Fat Sam Kee Chow will continue the business at Larabonne, on the Cedar Hill road, and Fook Lee will continue business at Mrs. Marietta Lee's farm on Cadboro Bay Road. All debts due the firm must be paid forthwith.
FAT SAM KEE CHOW.
FOOK LEE.
a2-1w

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to 4 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 7th inst., for the constructions of drains under the provisions of the Surface Drainage By-Law, in the following districts, viz.:

Spring Ridge, from Vining street northerly to near Bay street.

James Bay: From near intersection of Superior and Oswego along Superior, Montreal and Michigan to St. Lawrence. Also from near Oswego and St. James along Oswego, Niagara and San Juan Avenue to near the Dallas Road.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the City Engineer's office from and after Thursday, the 3rd inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria College
(With which is incorporated "CORBIG COLLEGE.")
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.

AUTUMN TERM commences, Monday, September 11th.

For all information apply
PRINCIPAL CHURCH,
Victoria College, Beacon Hill Park.
au2-1w

GRAND
Promenade Concert
BY THE
Massed Bands
—OF—
H.M.S. ROYAL ARTHUR,
—AND—
C BATTERY, R.C.A.,

In aid of the fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans left by the H.M.S. Victoria Disaster, and the B.C. Benevolent Society,

At the City Market,
—ON—
August 5th,
AT 8.30 P.M.

under the distinguished patronage of Rear Admiral Stephenson, C. B., and officers of the fleet and Lt.-Col. Holmes and officers of C Battery, R.C.A.

Admission 50c.
Chairs 50c. extra.

MAJESTY OF LAW

Judge Stein of Chicago Launches a Thunderbolt.

THE WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS FINED

For Closing the Gates One Sunday In July Against Orders.

Disobedience of Injunction Spells Out Contempt of Court—Three Offenders Fined a Thousand Dollars Each—Job Wilson's Romance—Cubans Curse America—Chicago Failures.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Judge Stein, of the Superior Court, this morning decided that the World's Fair directors and officers who had been directly responsible for closing the exposition gates Sunday, July 23rd, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingham petition, and were consequently guilty of contempt. He ordered that directors George Hutchinson, Henrotten McNally and Kerfoot should be fined $1000 each, and stand committed to jail until the fine be paid. In the case of Director Victor F. Lawson the court held that this officer had voted on the injunction in the belief that the injunction had lapsed, and was therefore not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance a fine of $100 was imposed. Director-General G. R. Davis was held to be directly responsible and he was fined $250, with the same provision regarding payment. Higginbothum, Massey, Forbes and St. Clair were regarded by Judge Stein as instruments for the execution of the directors' ruling, and were dismissed. Director Nathan was also discharged. Attorney Eddy, representing the Fair company moved for an appeal from the court's ruling, and that the motion now be discussed. The directors and other officers were all in court.

Failures Follow Fast.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The North American Provision Company has assigned to Wm. Shubacher. Assets are scheduled at $500,000, but liabilities can't be estimated. The failure was a result of yesterday's board troubles. The failures of George G. Parker and of T. M. Gregg are announced on the board of trade. Parker did a large business. Gregg's failure is a small one. Wm. Smith & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, assigned to-day. Assets, $150,000; liabilities, $125,000.

Three more failures are reported on the board of trade this morning, but they are all small.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The failure of D. Eggles & Co. has been announced on the Board of Trade.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The Argentine Republic Torn by Contending Revolutionary Factions.

Valparaiso, Aug. 2.—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres show that the revolutionists against the provincial government of the provinces of Buenos Ayres, San Luis and Santa Fe are gaining continually. An attack has been begun at the city of La Plata and the city of Santa Fe is threatened. Rosario has already fallen. Revolutionists in the province of San Luis won a pitched battle. A great engagement is expected in or near the city of La Plata, where General Casta, of the province of Buenos Ayres, took a position at the head of 2,200 provincial troops. The city of Buenos Ayres is in a ferment concerning the expected battle.

The city of Rosario, the largest in the province of Santa Fe, is already in the hands of the revolutionary forces. It is reported that 160 persons were killed and wounded during the fight between the insurgents and the police of that city.

A cabinet meeting was held on Monday, at which it was decided to ask congress to sanction federal intervention in the disturbed provinces. The senate voted favorably upon the proposal yesterday. It was then considered by the chamber of deputies, but the chamber rejected the proposition for intervention. Crowds hooted members and cheered the ministers. The government proposes to push the disarmament of the provincial troops by every means possible.

Bahia Blanca, on Bahia Blanca Bay, at the extreme southern point of the province of Buenos Ayres, was captured yesterday by the revolutionists. The police made a short resistance, but were forced to surrender. This gives the revolutionists complete control of the Great Southern railway, which runs from the city of Buenos Ayres to Bahia Blanca.

The police who are besieged in the Buenos Ayres barracks are starving. Reinforcements have been asked for. These would not be easy to obtain, because Rawson is already attacking the city and General Iricoya, chief of the Radicals, is known to have 7,000 men under his command.

Gresham's Health.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 2.—Secretary Gresham left Glen Summit yesterday for Washington. The mountain air has greatly improved his health. In an interview he said he did not think congress would waste any time on the financial question. "The business men of the country," he remarked, "will not permit the politicians to make capital out of their misfortunes. The problem will be settled in a business-like way, because Democratic and Republican business men alike demand that it shall be settled in that way."

False Witnesses Scathingly Rebuked.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Judge Levy decided to-day that Christopher B. Ryer, alleged son of the late Dr. Washington M. Ryer, was not entitled to any portion of the deceased's estate, valued at about $125,000. Christopher B. Ryer, in a petition for the distribution of the Ryer estate, alleged that he was a natural son of the doctor, born of a Spanish mother in Stockton, some time in the year 1853; that Dr. Ryer often acknowledged him as his son and promised to provide for him in his will. To prove this the petitioner produced a number of witnesses from Stockton to establish his story. Of several of these witnesses the judge speaks in scathing terms. He says their evidence is false and was given in the hope of securing some of the doctor's money.

Watchmakers Idle.

Elgin, Aug. 2.—The reduction of 50 per cent. in the working force of the Elgin National Watch Company, went into effect last night, and over 1,500 men, women and girls to-day find themselves without employment. How long these conditions will continue the management is unable to say. At the beginning of the year the concern was largely behind on orders, but since then there has been a great falling off in the retail business and the company now has movements on hand to the aggregate of half a million dollars, for which there is no sale. The company has nearly one million dollars in undivided profits, and it had been hoped that it would continue to run the works, even if it passed a dividend. The management expresses the hope that times may be so improved that business will be resumed in a month.

No Secrecy in Court.

London, Aug. 2.—Priestly circles are considerably agitated over a ruling just made by Sir Frederick Jeune, chief justice of the court of probate and divorce, to the effect that a minister of the gospel has no right to plead privilege when asked to state in court the substance of a confidential communication made to him in his priestly capacity by one of his parishioners. Hitherto it has been the unwritten law of England, as well as of many other countries that a divine shall not be compelled to disclose such communications, and in cases which occur almost weekly Roman Catholic priests are excused from disclosing statements made to them in the secrecy of the confessional. In the case in court the divine belonged to the high church branch of the Episcopal denomination and was in the habit of hearing confessions. The court, however, compelled him to disclose the information that had been made to him. Several Roman Catholic priests who have been interviewed concerning the decision declare that they would go to prison for contempt of court rather than reveal the secrets of the confessional on the witness stand.

Leaving the Cursed Country.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 2.—In accordance with the earnest and pressing request of the Spanish consul at this place the Cuban authorities made preparations for sending over two transports, which arrived off the Reef, near Sand Key, late yesterday. About 2,500 destitute and starving Cubans have been anxiously awaiting their arrival. They were placed on schooners and transported to the vessels, which were not allowed to come into the harbor. These people seemed overjoyed at being taken off. The wharves were lined with an excited throng, many of whom curse this country, and with every appearance of hatred tear up their declaration papers and spit upon them. Beyond this exhibition of joy at leaving a country that has made a poor attempt at giving them work, there is no apprehension as to any disturbance. Another schooner will arrive to-morrow to take the remainder of the Cubans who wish to leave. About 900 sailed last night.

A Fly Trap.

A dealer in pianos in Louisville told a Courier-Journal reporter the other day of a cunning fly-trap. The reporter was passing his store one day, when the dealer called him in and led the way to an instrument in the rear of the store. On it was an open newspaper containing a bunch of sweet peas. At least 1000 dead flies were lying on the paper in the immediate vicinity of the flowers. The piano dealer said: "I threw these here by chance, and in about ten minutes I happened to notice that every fly that alighted on the flowers died in a very short time." Even as he spoke a number of the insects which had stopped to suck the deadly sweet had toppled over dead. They alighted with their usual buzz, stopped momentarily, quivered in their legs, flapped their wings weakly several times, and then gave up the ghost.

The Mask in Italy.

The Italian nation is especially appealed to by the charm of mystery and all those indefinite possibilities which lurk behind the secrecy of the mask. Not but that this license of masks was frequently abused; Alessandro VI., who, with Madonna Lucrezia, was so fond of watching the maskers go past from the balcony of Castel St. Angelo, had to forbid masks in 1499 under pain of the gallows, to such an extent did the factions and ill-disposed of Rome take advantage of them to pay off old scores, and so many people were killed or seriously wounded every day in the streets.

Connected with the old Saturnalia, as we have seen, the masks were the especial characteristic of the Fabulae Atellanae and the less aristocratic Mimae, and nobody who has seen the collection of such antiquities as Rome, Naples and Pompeii, will doubt the important part that masks played in the life of the early empire. Thence we may trace them down in the antique farces, which gradually blended with the sacred representations of the Middle Ages, until they ultimately laicised them, and removed them from the church; or, again, they would pop their strange countenances out from their hiding places periodically at carnival time, until they emerged once more into the full light of day in the "Commedia dell' Arte," and in Pantaloon, Harlequin, Pulcinella and Brighella, we see merely the gradual evolution of the old Roman masks.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

VICTORY ASSURED

Russel and Webster, British Counsel, Argued Not in Vain.

BRITAIN AND CANADA WILL WIN

The Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration's Decision.

Every Argument of the British Counsel Approved by the Court—Only One American Contention Admitted—Jones and Harland Strongly Urged It—The Verdict will be Known Soon.

London, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette says the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration has made good progress, and it is expected a decision will be rendered in a fortnight. The dispatch adds that every point at issue has been adjusted, and that the decision will give entire satisfaction to Great Britain and Canada. In every instance the claims advanced by Sir Chas. Russell and Sir Richard Webber, counsel for Great Britain, are held to be good. The decision will be unanimous on all points save one, which Justice John M. Harland and Senator John T. Morgan, American arbitrators, held out for in the American claim. The tribunal is now discussing the question of regulations to govern the seal fisheries.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Blockade of the Ports Raised To-Day by the French.

Paris, Aug. 2.—A semi-official note says: "The various interviews between M. de Velle and Lord Dufferin in the last few days referred exclusively to the upper Mekong question, which has been pending between France and Great Britain for years, and which was brought into prominence by the Franco-Siamese conflict. Decision in the matter was postponed until Siam unreservedly accepted the French ultimatum. Acceptance having been made, France has not hesitated to adhere to the principle of a neutral zone, to be established by means of mutual sacrifices between the possessions of the two powers in the regions of the upper Mekong. The delimitation of the zone is reserved for a future date."

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Col. Jacob Child of Missouri, new United States minister to Siam, has sailed for Bangkok on the steamer Oceanic.

London, Aug. 2.—Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bangkok had been raised today.

Mrs. Maybrick's Property.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 2.—The bill in the suit of the Countess Caroline van Rouques of Rouen, France, against David M. Armstrong, of Louisville, Ky., her former attorney, and others, was filed in the chancery court here yesterday. This action is brought to have annulled a deed made by the countess and her daughter, Mrs. Florence R. Maybrick, conveying to T. Groom 2,500 acres of land in Virginia and Nantucket. The countess alleges in her bill that she and her daughter signed the deed on the eighth day of the latter's trial in London on the charge of poisoning her husband, while both were in a state of great distress and misery, on the understanding that it conveyed only a part of the property and that the purchase price was $20,000, of which they were to receive half, the remainder to go to Mr. Armstrong. She declares that Groom was used as a tool and that the lands were conveyed to other parties for sums aggregating about $75,000. The original deed, she says, has never been recorded in the states mentioned.

Adventures of Job the Second.

New York, Aug. 2.—Job Wilson, eldest son of the late Jacob Wilson, a wealthy and well known real estate dealer of this city, is expected to arrive in the city today from the Pacific coast, his coming being for the purpose of bringing suit to recover a share of his father's estates. The trial of the suit promises to be full of romance and sensation. Young Wilson charges that his wife entered into a conspiracy with her friends to deprive him of the property valued at $60,000. This being successfully accomplished, she trumped up sufficient evidence to obtain a divorce and while suit was pending had him "shanghaied" while intoxicated and taken aboard the ship Creemore bound for Australia, in December, 1889. There he landed without a penny in 1890. Finally he drifted to the Pacific coast where he found friends to help him recover his rights. Wilson has been living in San Francisco for some time in destitute circumstances.

Money Much Easier.

New York, Aug. 2.—There was a sharp advance in prices at the Stock Exchange to-day at the opening. Manhattan jumped from 4 to 110, and the general list moved up 1-2 to 2 per cent. The heavy gold imports, the belief that the national banks will continue to take out new circulation, and a reduction in the posted rate for 60 days' bills to $4.89 1-2 contributed to the buoyant opening.

The stock market continued strong after opening, purchases having been stimulated by a reported engagement of £200,000 in London for shipment to this side. The feeling in regard to the nature of the money market has improved materially. The shorts were considerably alarmed by the effective support given to the market by the bulls, and made haste to cover. The rise was then 1-2 and 4 1-2 per cent., and the dealings were extended with much animation.

SILVER CONVENTION.

No Alarmist Appeal to be Made—Double Standard Must be Maintained.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The national silver convention was slow in getting down to business this morning, owing to the fact that the committees appointed yesterday were still engaged upon the tasks assigned to them. In the meantime addresses were delivered by several of the delegates. The attendance upon the convention has been considerably increased since yesterday by the arrival of the delayed silver men from Arizona and several points in the southwest. The delegates are remarkably pleased over the vigorous manifestation of sentiment at last night's mass meeting in Central Music Hall.

This evening there will be another mass gathering on the lake front. The labor organizations of the city have charge of this meeting, and they expect to make it a big one. Prominent Knights of Labor have charge of the arrangement, and have obtained permission to erect a temporary platform, a concession very rarely granted by the city authorities.

There is among the delegates a strong feeling adverse to any alarmist appeal to the country, the ground being taken that the more moderate the language in which the element sets forth its case the more support it is likely to win. Advices received from Washington by representative delegates confirm them in the opinion that if the Sherman law is to be repealed its place must be taken with a substitute that will be satisfactory to the silver people.

The feeling is unanimous that the double standard of this country must be maintained, and that the silver men in congress will be able to maintain an unbroken front against the repeal of the Sherman law unless accompanied by some measure that will bring relief to the western silver regions. A large number of the delegates will go from here to Washington at the conclusion of the convention to labor with undecided members of congress.

Corrigan's Rebellion.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—The Journal prints today a sensational article on recent developments in American Catholic politics, which it declares comes from the highest authority. Mgr. Satolli, the Papal ablegate, left last night for Washington after having spent several weeks in the northwest and the Journal declares that the rebellion of Archbishop Corrigan of New York is now to be punished. The head and front of the offending of the Archbishop of New York, has been his refusal to reinstate Dr. Burtsell in his original parish or one just as good in spite of the fact that he had been admonished to do so by the ablegate. Behind this refusal Satolli is said to see a determination on the part of Archbishop Corrigan not to yield to his authority. It must be either this or a resolve on Archbishop Corrigan's part to resign from the Archdiocese. The Journal says that Mgr. Satolli, after consultation with his close friend, Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, the leader of the Liberal wing of the American Catholic church, has determined to go to Rome soon and lay the matter before the Pope.

British House of Commons.

London, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons Mr. Howard Vincent, Conservative member for the central division of Sheffield, asked if the commissioner of works and public buildings had considered the bearing of the recent scenes in the House of Commons on the overcrowded benches. It was impossible, Mr. Vincent said, for members to find accommodations among their own party and he desired to be informed as to whether plans were being prepared to remedy the evil. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, first commissioner of H. M. works and public buildings, said in reply that he refused to associate the disorders with the accommodations. The House usually was not crowded. At the same time, if the members so desired, the government would appoint a committee for enlarging the area of the House.

McLaughlin's Funeral.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Aug. 1.—Simple and solemn religious services were held this morning in the New York state building in memory of the late ex-Senator Donald McLaughlin, executive officer of the board of managers. The American flag over the porch was draped, black cloth was twined around the pillars, and the flags on all the state buildings were at half mast. In the banquet hall, where the services were held, the floral offerings attested the esteem in which the Senator was held. Eight commissioner represented the boards of all the states, and many personal friends and acquaintances were present. The services were conducted by Rev. S. J. McPherson, a friend of the deceased, who read from the Scriptures, led in prayer and delivered a touching speech eulogistic of the Senator. The musical part of the service was rendered by the Iowa State band and two of the Schubert quartette.

Secretly Stole Away.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Morning Advertiser publishes this morning the following: "It was stated last night in well-informed quarters that Archbishop Corrigan had left the city secretly for Rome, whither he was summoned some time ago by the pope. Corrigan, it is said, has not gone by any steamship from this port, but has taken a northern course, and will cross the Atlantic from Canada. It is believed he will sail or has sailed from Quebec."

Cheerful Lord North.

It is a curious thing that, although Lord North was not a man of genius and suffered from many physical defects, including extreme near-sightedness, he had yet such intellectual gifts, combined with high character and unfailing courage, that he was able to stand firm for years against the efforts of Fox and Burke, of Dunning and Saville, and last, but not least, the younger Pitt, says Temple Bar. His cheerful temper was never ruffled, and, while his opponents lashed themselves into frenzy and indignation, he calmly surveyed them as parliamentary curiosities. When he did reply to his antagonists it was always with unfailing good humor.

On one occasion, for example, when interposing in a quarrel, he observed that there was often far too much readiness to take offense. "That is not my own case," he added. "This very evening one member who spoke of me described me as 'that thing called a minister.' Well to be sure," continued Lord North, here patting his ample sides, "I am an unwieldly thing; the honorable member, therefore, when he called me 'a thing,' said what was true, and I could not be angry with him. But when he added 'that thing called a minister,' he called me that thing which of all things he himself wished most to be, and therefore I took it as a compliment."

So amiable likewise was Lord North in private life that his daughter recorded it as an extraordinary circumstance that there was only one person who ever made him angry. This was one of his servants, a drunken, stupid groom, who was distinguished by the children as "the man who puts papa in a passion." Yet this irritating individual was never dismissed, but died in the service of his indulgent master.

As a minister Lord North was conscientious and upright, but in dealing with such a formidable crisis as the American revolt he lacked resolution and firmness. He also too frequently yielded his own deliberate judgment to the persuasion of the King and his friends. His daughter describes his weakness as "the want of power to resist the influence of those he loved."

General Dispatches.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Route Agent Tucker, of Wells, Fargo & Co., left today on the steamer Oceanic for Honolulu to search for Paul Hume, messenger of the company, who disappeared early in the month leaving a shortage in his accounts of $3,000. Hume was traced to Honolulu. Tucker will have sufficient time to institute a search for him on the Islands, and if he finds that the fleeing messenger has gone to Australia he will follow him there on the next steamer.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Kiev, capital of the government of the name, says that an explosion of benzine occurred to-day in the magazine in the Dumike Plartz. The force of the explosion was terrific. Fourteen persons employed in the magazine were killed and a number injured.

City of Mexico, Aug. 1.—In the city of Victoria, state of Tamaulipas, a law student named Francesco Villareau Baorrau, and a young man named Juan Ranjel, had a fight with swords over some private matter not divulged. Both were wounded.

Closing the Mills.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 1.—The directors of the Seaconnet Mills held a meeting to-day and voted to close next Saturday night until September, or until the cloth market shows signs of improvement. The directors of the Flint Mill voted to shut down Monday for an indefinite period. The directors of the Wampanoag Mills voted to close next week and every alternate week until the market improves. The Anawan, Metacomet, Weetamoe and Fall River factories will shut their doors next week for an indefinite period, and it is expected that the American Linen Co. will close its mills next Monday or later in the week. The Troy and Richard Borden mills have declared dividends, payable to-day, the former a dividend of $25 per share, and the latter a dividend of 1 1-2 per cent.

EPIDEMICS OF CRIME.

Fiends Who Operated Before Dr. Meyer and His Wife.

Are there epidemics of crime as well as of disease? The cowardly murders of wives and near relatives by the administration of poison are becoming shockingly frequent. The cases of Cadyie Harris and Dr. Buchanan and numerous other suspects now awaiting trial will recur to mind. These, however, involving only single victims, sink into insignificance compared with the exploits of the pair of modern Borgias, "Dr." Henry Meyer and his supposed wife, whose awful career has just been disclosed through investigation following upon their arrest in Detroit, charged with the murder of one of their victims in New York. The cold-blooded devilishness of their methods has scarcely a parallel in the history of crime. Five or six victims are already known to have been sacrificed to their cunning arts. The plan adopted was to bring about a marriage between the woman and the intended victim, and, after procuring insurance on his life, to cause his death, apparently by disease, but really by means of poison. The skill of the doctor in administering the drug enabling him to dupe even the attending physician.

The histories of France and Italy disclose several apparent epidemics of this form of crime. About 1650 a poisoning society was discovered to exist among Roman wives. Many widows were arrested, and under torture disclosed the conspiracy. Fourteen women were hanged, eighteen committed suicide, and one hundred were publicly whipped, and three hundred fled, to avoid punishment. A similar discovery was made in Paris about the year 1680. The hags who supplied the poison, who were burned alive in expiation of their crimes, gave their drugs such facetious names as "succession powder," because by its aid an heir could quickly enter upon his estate; or "peace powder," which brought comfort to a husband or wife with an ill-matched consort. Over 3000 poison cases were tried by the courts in four years, while more than fifty widows, who had poisoned their husbands, and nearly forty sons and daughters who had made away with their parents, were executed.

The most widespread conspiracy of this nature was that unearthed at Naples at the beginning of the eighteenth century through the bungling effort of a nobleman's wife to poison her husband. Thousands of arrests were made, among the number being some of the best-known women of the city. For three years the courts were busy with poisoning cases; 200 women were beheaded; 200 were hanged; nearly 100, in consideration of their rank and families, were privately strangled in prison, and nearly 2000 were whipped, banished or imprisoned. Toffania, the vendor of the poison, admitted complicity in 600 murders. How many more were due to her arts of poisoning cannot be told, as her potions were sent all over Europe. Large numbers of the accused and many of the convicted undoubtedly fell victims to the mediæval form of prosecution still in vogue at the time of these occurrences, while really innocent suspects in many cases may have confessed to the crime charged, in order to escape from the rack. One is loth to believe that such calculating fiendishness is as common as might be inferred from these histories of criminal epidemics, and that Harrisses, Buchanans and Meyers are non phenomenal cases of diabolical cruelty.—Philadelphia Record.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

LESS SWEARING.

The Art of Profanity Said to be in Its Decadence.

Statistics of profanity are necessarily difficult to gather and classify, and any theory deduced from them must be weak. A writer in the Century declares that the habit of profane speaking is dying out. He remembers or has been told of certain clergymen of a past generation who were heard to use the expletive "damn" at times of grievous provocation. He has heard no such stories of clergymen of this generation. That is the basis of his argument. It is a worthless argument, says the Buffalo Courier, because there is sufficient proof, if it is needed, that clergymen of the late decade of the nineteenth century have used "damn" in a secular way and with considerable vigor. But putting all this aside, the question of comparative profanity remains a very interesting one. The American traveller who mingles with all classes of Englishmen finds that profanity is very uncommon among them. The objurgatory "damn" is frequently heard, but it is rarely coupled with those shocking references to limbo and irreverent invocations to the deity which offend the ears so frequently in America.

And yet this mildness of speech has not always characterized the Briton. In the fifteenth century the English soldiers were so voluble with oaths that Joan of Arc, who came within earshot of them at Orleans and elsewhere, nicknamed them the "Goddams." That this sorry reputation still stuck to the English in the eighteenth century is clear enough from a scene in Beaumarchais' "Marriage de Figaro," where he pictures in a most laughable way how a Frenchman ignorant of English may make his way from Dover to Dundee by simply repeating "God-dam." Dean Swift swore like a pirate, and it is not likely that he was any worse than his generation. The fox-hunting, guzzling parson was doubtless a swearing parson also. We may conclude, then, that profanity has seen its worst days in England. In France swearing has never been so hot and blood-curdling as in England and America, but there is evidence that things were once worse in that country than they are now. Montaigne tells of a gentleman who, being subject to gout, was solicited by his physicians to leave off eating certain viands. To this advice he answered pleasantly that when the pangs of the disease took him he required something to quarrel with, and that by crying and cursing with great profanity, now against bologna sausage and again against salt meats, tongues and gammons of bacon, he found some ease.

This has always been the spring of profanity—the desire to ease oneself of a bad humor—and doubtless the decadence of the practice is due to dawning realization that swearing is not all that it is cried up to be. In the beginning there is no question that a round, full oath relieves the mind; whether it be directed against things animate or inanimate. But there comes a time when that first acquired oath becomes inadequate, and a new and more imprecatory curse is added to one's vocabulary. This growth in swearing continues until one has exhausted all the profane resources of the language, and those terms and invocations which once had a blood-curdling effect, subjective as well as objective, have become as impotent to express rage as the puling of a babe. Nothing remains to the swearing man then but accumulated oaths, in which the same heaven-defying epithets are poured forth in loops and chains, interlaced and repeated in grotesque combinations. But even thus piled up and intertwined they do not satisfy. Their very multiplicity makes them heavy and dull, and in his fury, feeling that his tongue no longer indicates what he feels, he tears his hair, or beats a wall, or would fain, like Xerxes, whip the unoffending sea. We are learning that profanity is a weak vehicle for manifestations of wrath. It may be, as the writer in the Century points out, that we are becoming more pious and that our natures are softening, but we are also "learning more adequately to master the resources of our own tongue, and becoming independent of this crude and rather stupid—to call it nothing worse—device."

Canadian Cattle and Apples.

London, Aug. 1.—At the Deptford cattle market to-day business was firmer and prices generally were 2d higher per eight pounds. Woodalls of Liverpool, in discussing the outlook of the apple trade for the coming season says the prospect cannot be considered brilliant. The English supply is probably ample to meet the demand during the early part of the season and tons will be wanted from Canada before good, well-matured winter stock can be shipped.

A Batch of Receipts.

They should bear in mind, says the New York Recorder, that stains may be removed from mahogany, rosewood or walnut by touching with a feather dipped in nitre.

That the secret of successful darning lies in running the thread of darning cotton far enough on each side of the hole to prevent fraying and pulling out.

That a good test of the plumbing in a house, if it is suspected that there is a leak, is to pour peppermint oil down the vent pipe on the roof. If the pipes are in perfect condition the odor should be perceptible only at the outlet into the sewer. If there is a leak anywhere it will make itself known by the escaping odor of the peppermint. In a case where this was tried the peppermint seemed to be coming up into all the rooms through the furnace flues. It was discovered that the main buried in the cellar near the furnace had sprung a leak, and the gas escaping from it had contaminated the air supplying the furnace. This experiment in all probability saved the family from illness from insidious sewer gas.

That for waste pipes which seem to be clogged there is nothing better to clear them out than to flush them with boiling water and concentrated lye.

That the comfort of the tardy home-comers is greatly enhanced if the dinner or lunch is kept hot by covering the food and setting it over or in a pan of hot water.

That a small piece of charcoal in a pot with boiling cabbage prevents the disagreeable odor.

That a tight cover should never be kept on potatoes after the water is drained off. It makes them soggy.

That a ripe tomato is said to be effective for removing milk stains from white goods.

That to clean and brighten canescated chairs they should be turned bottom up and sponged on the under side with hot water.

That in house-cleaning time all the picture frames except the gilt may be freshened up wonderfully by applying a mixture of three parts linseed and one of turpentine.

A kitchen closet that shall combine shelves and closets to contain cooking utensils, the various small packages of groceries and whatever is needed in cooking will prove a labor-saving institution and is not difficult to construct.

Besieged by Great Land-Crabs.

Our laboratory in Jamaica was on the side of a rocky limestone hill, honeycombed in all directions by cracks and fissures and large caves, all inhabited by big land crabs, which came out every night, usually in pairs, to forage around our home. They would climb the steep stone terrace and the high steps to our door, where they would stand peeping inquisitively through the crack of the door, and watching and waiting until the house was quiet. Whenever we looked up from our work in the evening we were sure to see at least one gentleman crab, and his wife beside him, standing on tiptoe, cocking their long, stalked eyes, on the watch for a chance to slip in and explore the house. As soon as we were well settled at our work they would creep stealthily in and wander everywhere, although they were especially fond of climbing up the mosquito nets to the canopies over our beds.

A crab hunt was the last event of our day, and it was not without excitement, for while the animals are generally peaceful and well behaved, they have big, formidable claws, and they always fight when cornered. They cannot be driven out, for while they are timid and desirous to escape they never go out of the door but run sideways along the walls, tumbling over each other in their eagerness until they reach a hiding place behind our trunks or under the furniture, where they resist all attempts to dislodge them, clinging to everything within reach and waving their big claws in the most threatening way.

I soon learned that the way to clear the house was to sweep them with a broom into the middle of the floor before they have time to hide, and then, keeping them well away from the furniture and door-casings, to hurry them along until they are opposite the open door, and to shoot them out with a push which sends them over the steps and clear of everything down the hill, for if they are simply pushed out they hang by the tips of their claws over the wall and, out of sight, ready to come back as soon as the way is clear.—Scribner.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

An Electric Locomotive.

The electric locomotive for use on steam roads at last, it is said, become an accomplished fact. Among the pretentious exhibits of huge steam locomotives made by the railroad companies at the World's Fair will be a few days be shown a 30-ton high speed electric locomotive, the first practical and commercial one of its kind ever built.

This locomotive, constructed in the Lynn shops of the general electric company, will go out to Chicago in tow of a regular train. It is built to the standard steam railroad gauge. Its dimensions are somewhat similar to those of the steam motors now in use on our elevated lines, that is, sixteen and a half feet long, eleven and a half feet high, and eight feet four inches wide. The motors are supported on springs resting upon the frame of the machine, and the armatures are mounted upon hollow shafts through which the axles of the wheels pass, and to which they are connected with special couplings. The cab is of sheet iron and built upon the frame of the locomotive directly over the moving parts. It is symmetrical in appearance and it is so curved as to offer receding surfaces to the atmospheric pressure. The windows allow of unobstructed view in all directions.

The electricity will be taken up by the motors according to prevailing conditions. The trolly may be under certain circumstances the method adopted, while under others the current will be taken from conductors running parallel with the service rails by means of a running wheel or a sliding shoe contact, as in the case of the Intramural railway at Liverpool.

The locomotive is designed to attain a normal speed of 30 miles an hour, and was primarily intended for elevated work and for passenger and light freight traffic on less important steam roads.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him
Hood's Sarsaparilla
the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.
They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $85,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office. City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24,1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under auhority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $265,384.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

To Ship Owners.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has taken the CLYDE SHIP YARD, at Rock Bay, Victoria, and is now prepared for all kinds of work, new or old.

Small orders thankfully received and big ones in proportion.

ORLANDO WARNER.

July 5-1mo.

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Grant Horne, of the city of Nanaimo, British Columbia, merchant, has by deed dated the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to James Hill Lawson, of the city of Victoria, B.C., gentleman, for the benefit of his creditors, which said deed was executed by the said Adam Grant Horne and James Hill Lawson on the 17th day of July, 1893.

All persons having claims against the said Adam Grant Horne are required to send them in on or before the 17th day of August, 1893, to the said assignee, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignee shall then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of July, 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignee.

July 18-10t.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via. CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent,
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
jy20 Agents for B.C.

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT
jy20-tf City Engineer.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

A Novel
—FOR—
3⅓ cts.

CHOICE BOOKS almost Given Away to Readers of the

VICTORIA TIMES

The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

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To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents to postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

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Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDFELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address,—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

Who Said Nestle's Food?

Infants fed on NESTLE'S FOOD are remarkably exempt from all forms of Summer Complaint. Consult your own family physician about this important fact.

Sample mailed free on application.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

SITUATED IN VICTORIA CITY.

I am instructed by the assignees of the estate of A. J. Smith, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction, on a day to be named by the assignees, at the Salesroom, 40 Yates street, all his Valuable Real Estate.

Particulars and descriptions of the property will be given in a few days.

W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

jy31

The N. P. Failure.

The following pitiful excuse for the failure of the N. P. to fulfil the promises of its promoters is advanced by the London Free Press:

"They did not promise that it would produce higher prices or give higher wages to working men, but they said they believed that it would, and that the tariff revised upon such lines was calculated to be of great public benefit. And when the condition of Canada to-day is contrasted with the condition for the five years prior to 1878, the evidence is altogether favorable to their theory. The promise has been fulfilled beyond their best expectations. If the population has not greatly increased, and if a number of the young men have left for another soil, the fact remaining is indisputable that for all who live in Canada never life is easier and happier than ever before. To say that all this change has been wrought by the operation of the N. P. would be folly. A great deal has been due to the great natural fertility of the land, which produces uniformly fair crops; something also to the intelligent, indomitable spirit and industrious, thrifty habits of the people. But we do say that the N. P. has been a material aid in the result which places Ontario and the Dominion in the front rank of prosperous nations."

What a fall was there, my countrymen! "The population has not greatly increased," and "a number of the young men have left for another soil." Yes, and the balance of trade remains adverse, the debt has almost doubled; our annual expenditure has increased 50 per cent, our interest charges exceed ten millions a year; our export of manufactured goods does not increase, and farmers suffer under low prices for farm products and combine prices for all they buy. If the Free Press is satisfied with the N. P. it is easily pleased. What was it to do, anyway, if its failure in all these directions is to be confessed?—Hamilton Times.

Some Strange Customs.

Among the Arowacks Surmam, a son-in-law is, at the peril of his life, never permitted to look at his mother-in-law. If they happen to meet he is expected to turn his back upon her; and if they live in the same house together, he must take care never to look her in the face.

In some parts of England a queer custom is still in vogue, which is repeated whenever a death occurs. It is called the "bite of sin," and whenever someone in a house dies a piece of bread is laid on the breast of the corpse which some stroller-by is persuaded to eat for a good sum of money. In this way it is believed that the sins of the dead are transferred to the living, who in turn can shove them off together with his own by a similar ceremony, when his life comes to an end. On the Sandwich Islands the widows have the names of their departed husbands tatooed on their tongues, but it is not known how often they turn over the sweet morsel of wifely devotion when they marry again.—St. Louis Post-Despatch.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just now I was cured. Address with stamps:—

MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher),
P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

Attacked by Robbers.

The details now at hand of the attack upon a party of English lady tourists near the Col du Bonhomme, not far from the Italian frontier, will be interesting to all travelers. It appears that the ladies, Mrs. Morant and her three daughters, were on an excursion from St. Gervais up to the Vaal Montjoie, and thence by the Col du Bonhomme to Courmayeur. They were accompanied by two guides, one from Chamounix, and the other named Mathei, the son of the proprietor of the Chalet du Nant Borant, whom they engaged at that place. After leaving the chalet on the morning of the 13th of July, they were suddenly confronted, near Col du Bonhomme, by two men with blackened faces, one of whom was armed with a hatchet, while the other carried a hay-fork. The robbers demanded their purses, and on the ladies declaring that they had none, began to search their luggage, most of which was being carried by Mathei. The latter resisted to the utmost, and in the struggle lost his balance and rolled down a ravine. The Chamounix guide meanwhile decamped in the direction of Chapin, and Mrs. Morant and her daughters were thus left alone with the robbers, who renewed their demands for money, and on again being told that the ladies had none proceeded to open one of their handbags and abstract a gold watch, a gold bracelet and a silver chain, as well as Mrs. Morant's letter-of-credit. They then made off without further molesting the ladies, who returned to St. Gervais. Meanwhile Mathei, the second guide, having received serious injury in his fall, sundry assistance from the neighboring chalets and ultimately rejoined his party at St. Gervais. The district magistrate of Bonneville, with a force of gendarmes, went to the scene of the outrage to inquire into the circumstances. It is reported that the robbers were of Swiss nationality.—N. Y. Evening Post.

WORLD'S FAIR MISCELLANY

A Few of the Rare Sights of the Great Exhibition.

THE TREASURES OF GERMANY ON VIEW

Costly Furs and Old Court Costumes From Russia—Sitting Bull's Cabin—The Gun Driving of the British Artillery a Magnificent Spectacle.

A cameo carved with the faces of the royal family of Great Britain, etc., over forty faces, all likenesses, is valued at $10,000, and an ebony table inlaid with ivory is worth $8000.

* * *

The most imposing feature of the New South Wales display in the mineral building is a graceful shaft, purporting to be of solid silver, which towers above the exhibits of tin and copper ores piled in pyramidal form at its base. This beautiful silver trophy is one of the exhibits of the Broken Hill Proprietary Silver Mining Company, whose marvelously rich mines in the Barrier ranges have been the wonder of the last decade.

* * *

Behind the beautiful gates of wrought iron in the Pavilion of the German Empire in the Manufactures building you catch glimpses of rich color in the decorations and of doorways that invite you to enter the most beautiful rooms in the world. Here are apartments reproduced from the palaces of Bavaria and Prussia with the actual furniture brought over to fill them, and all the proportions and decorations of the apartments are literal copies of the originals. Here are the priceless collections of "honor gifts" to the old Frederick, to Bismarck, to the Emperor Frederick, to Von Moltke, the young Emperor, and the Grand Dukes of Bavaria and Baden, who have emptied their treasure houses and museum into the lap of Chicago. The collection of Bismarck gifts and testimonials alone cost more than $60,000. One sees here the enormous stimulus to the skilled artisanship of Germany that was afforded by the victories of 1870-71. Nothing to compare with this official section of the German department was ever seen in a World's Fair before. Probably nothing to compare with it will be seen in a hundred years again. How these Germans have honored their heroes and statesmen in gold and silver, and copper and bronze, and precious stones and leather!

* * *

The Grand Duchess Elizabeth sends from Moscow half a dozen wonderful dresses designed by her and made under her supervision. They are court costumes of the time of Ivan the Terrible, and are stiff with gold and silver. The floors of the Russian woman's pavilion are strewn with rugs and furs of the costliest character, and the entire exhibit is eloquent of the regal luxury of the Russian aristocracy and the patient skill of the peasant women.

* * *

Eskimos are dirty, dull and ugly. The first thing they learned in Chicago was the word "money," and it is something hideous to see the way their fat, ochre-colored faces light up with greed if you toss them a penny. All day long the little men stand in the yard with long whips of reindeer hide and walrus skin which they crack at pennies set up in the ground. They are not very expert, but they catch pennies by the dollars' worth from curious visitors.

* * *

An exhibit of more than ordinary interest, says a press report, is the famous log cabin in which Sitting Bull lived and where he was arrested and killed. It has been rebuilt, log for log, piece for piece, just as it stood upon the Dakota plain. The door, perforated with bullet holes when he was killed, hangs upon the same hinges upon which it swung on that fateful day in December, 1890, when the old enemy of the pale face received the wounds that sent him into eternity. The log cabin is filled with curious trophies and relics, not the least interesting being a large bull skin on which, with consummate art, Sitting Bull had drawn a number of graceful horses. That he painted them in blue and red and yellow was doubtless due to the fact that he had no colors but those afforded by the mineral hills of the Northwest with which to do his work. A fine portrait in oil of the old man adorns the cabin wall, and the Sioux Indians admire this accurate likeness very much, and declare it "good."

* * *

The exhibition of the artillery, which is the chief feature of the programme at Tattersall's, is called "gun driving," the purpose being to show with what skill and precision an English artillery battery can be placed in position. The method employed may seem at first glance puerile, but the result soon disposes of this belief. Two standards are set up six feet and nine inches apart. As the track of the wheels of the gun carriage is only five feet nine inches, it will be seen that there is but six inches margin on either side of the carriage. The idea is to drive through between these posts with the trooper and the six horses in full gallop, the caisson and gun carriage bounding, jumping and swirling, and everybody howling and yelling, the band playing and the audience shrieking, and yet have the gun carriage go between the posts without touching. To the credit of the Royal Horse Artillery of Great Britain and Ireland it should be said that they do it nine times out of ten, and it is a beautiful manoeuvre, and one that never fails to arouse the wildest applause. Buffalo Bill and his shrieking Sioux, his sepposititious cowboys and his alleged Wild Western freaks have not yet aroused such a storm of applause as does this gun driving act nightly. The ring, covered with tan bark, in the form of an ellipse—two long, straight sides and two sharp curves. The posts are placed on each of the two long sides. Two sections of the Royal Artillery, which means two guns with their equipment, enter the ring at a given signal from the southern end of the track. The trooper with his lance, splendidly mounted, leads the way. The horses attached to each battery are champing their bits and in a hurry to be off. Each rear horse is driven by an artilleryman, and the gun and caisson men occupy their proper places. The colonel and captain, both splendidly mounted, occupy the centre of the parade ground and direct operations. The military band supplies the music. The artillerymen begin their march at a walk, and make the circuit of the ring in that way, then they break into an easy trot and make the circuit of the ground in that way, and then the band makes a flourish of trumpets, the colonel makes a quick, sharp command, and both batteries break into a hard gallop. It is then a curious sight to watch the horses. The battery is supposed to be called into quick action to defend some point; the trooper in advance waves his lance and shouts, the men on the near horses lash their steeds and shout. The horses break into a clear run; nearing the sharp turns the near wheel horse braces himself back and sits on his haunches, holding for dear life to the pole of the caisson; the swing team crowds the outer circle and the leaders jump to get out of the way. The caisson bounds and swerves with the action of the horses, while the gun carriage comes around with a swish and a side motion which threatens to upset it. On goes the battery; half way down the long stretch are the two posts. With a whoop and a yell and a howl and a cracking of whips and the blare of the band the horses plunge through them. The caisson bounds and bumps, the gun carriage swerves and slides, but it goes between the posts without touching a fibre. "Hoop-la," everybody shouts, and then they come to the next turn, and there the same big near chestnut sits on his haunches and holds that caisson tongue into place. "Hoop-la" they shout again. Amid the cracking of whips, the shout of the crowd and a quickstep from the band up comes the battery again for the next charge. The horses have ceased to gallop—they are on the dead run. The next set of posts are encountered—through they go like Derby winners. One would think the gun carriage must strike this time, but it doesn't; it goes through, and as each evolution is made in this way the spectators, who ought to be more numerous than they are, rise and shout. It is the show piece of the evening, and people who are fond of novel displays should not miss a gun drive of the British Royal Artillery.

A Remarkable Bill of Fare.

At a recent convention in Chicago the following bill of fare of an old Californian hotel was exhibited:

Soup:	
Bean	$1 00
Ox-tail (short)	1 50
Roast:	
Beef, Mexican (prime cut)	1 50
Beef, sp ribs	1 00
Beef, plain	1 00
Beef, with one potato (fair size)	1 25
Beef, tame, from the States	1 50
Vegetables:	
Baked beans, plain	75
Baked beans, greased	1 00
Two potatoes (medium size)	50
Two potatoes, peeled	75
Entrees:	
Sauerkraut	1 00
Bacon, fried	1 00
Bacon, stuffed	1 00
Hash, low grade	75
Hash, 18 carats	1 00
Game:	
Codfish balls, per pair	75
Grizzly, roast	1 00
Grizzly, fried	75
Jackass rabbit (whole)	1 00
Pastry:	
Rice pudding, plain	75
Rice pudding, with molasses	1 00
Rice pudding, with brandy peaches	2 00
Square meal, with dessert	3 00

Payable in advance.
N.B.—Cold scales at the end of the bar.

La Paloma.

Few of the people who have heard "La Paloma" played by orchestra, piano and hurdygurdy these half dozen years know that it was brought from Mexico in the year of the first New Orleans exposition by the famous Mexican band. In the Crescent City it captivated, at the first note, every one who heard it. All through the melody run unexpected and cadences that drag the tears to your eyes. The song is supposed to have been written by a lover. A rough translation, printed in Munsey's Magazine, runs as follows:

When to your window
There cometh a dove,
Care for it kindly,
It brings you my love.

Open your bosom,
Warm and so white,
And shelter the stranger
From darkness and night.

And then, on the morrow,
Set free the blithe dove,
That, born on its pinions,
It may bring me your love.

And when I return
From over the sea,
With a heart all on fire
With longing for thee,

Gird up your long hair,
That is darker than night,
With ribbons of scarlet
And ribbons of white

And crown it with flowers
That shall symbol to me—
"Beloved, her whole heart
She giveth to thee!"

Beware of Green Fruit.

Now that the heated term is approaching, people should pay particular attention to their diet, above all things avoiding unripe fruit and stale vegetables, which invariably bring on cramps, cholera morbus or diarrhoea. Children are particularly subject to complaints of this kind, and no mother can feel safe without having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer within easy reach. It is a safe, sure, and speedy cure for the disorders named, and no family medicine chest is complete without it. Ask for the big 25 cent bottle.

The Spark of Life Was Almost Extinguished.

A few weeks ago a Montreal mother was sore at heart, and deeply troubled about her young infant of two months' old. The mother was unable to nurse it, and was using a certain prepared food which was giving the child a form of indigestion and other troubles that threatened death. The doctor entertained but faint hopes of the infant's recovery, when he was called in. The first question asked of the mother was: "What are you feeding to your child?" At once the doctor ordered Lactated Food. This nourishing and soothing diet brought forth grand results the first week used. The little one revived and showed increasing strength and brightness; and three days ago the mother informed the writer that her dear babe was progressing fast, and had increased wonderfully in strength. Such results are always obtained with Lactated Food. It is the only food that can save the little ones from death. Thousands of loving mothers speak so strongly and favorably about Lactated Food, that we can assert with truth and confidence that "Lactated Food Saves Babies' Lives."

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

Lincrusta Walton and Lignomur for wall decorating, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weiler Bros.

Too Much So.

"Is Tompkins familiar with Shakespeare?"

"Well, I should say so. He brought back my copy with one cover torn off and the other marked up."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

No Time to Lose.

She—Isn't your determination to get married rather sudden? I didn't know that you even thought of it.

He—I didn't, but I have just heard of an excellent cook I can get.—Brooklyn Life.

A Great Head.

Merchant (to applicant)—Do you think you know enough to assist me in the office?

Boy—Know enough! Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew more than he did.—Society Journal.

He Paid the Fiddler.

"Colonel, I hear you were a social lion at Washington?"

"Yes, sir! Loaned three congressmen $10 apiece and got a chance to pay a senator's hotel bill."—Atlanta Constitution.

His Last Wish.

Treebag—Did Joblots leave any last request?

Humplate—Yes. He wanted the funeral procession to drive around by way of the ball grounds.—P. & S. Bulletin.

Explained.

Cholly (throwing away a half made cigarette)—I wondah why the last half of a cigawette isn't fit to smoke.

The Major—Perhaps for the same reason that the first half isn't.—Life.

A Victim of Habit.

Ellen—Habits are hard things to break.

Maud—Yes, indeed. There's Minnie Sereleaf, who formed the habit of being 22 some years ago and has never broken it yet.—Chicago Record.

Does Your Wife Do Her Own Washing?

If you regard her health and strength, and want to keep your home free from hot steam and smell, and save fuel, washing powders, and the clothes,

Get her Sunlight SOAP

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Cooling, Refreshing, Exhilarating.

In this warm weather, when the body is losing so much moisture in perspiration, the natural demand that this loss shall be made good creates what is known as an "exquisite thirst." Many are foolish enough to endeavor to quench it with drinks containing more or less alcohol, but the wiser ones use the juice of ripe fruit. The Island of Montserrat is noted for producing the finest quality of limes, and the juice of these is bottled and known as

"Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice

Taken with water it makes a most delightful drink. It is cheaper than lemons and more conveniently prepared.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., June 5th, 1893.

What do you want A Waterproof for?

To Wear in Wet Weather?

Then you want to be sure that it is waterproof and you want the best article that you can get for the money. These chemically treated cloth garments are neither one thing nor the other. Did you ever see one after it had been thoroughly wet and then had dried up to about two sizes smaller.

Currie's Edinburgh Waterproof Coats, Are Just What You Want.

w32

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	Miles from Wellington.
	Ar.	Lv.	
WELLINGTON	12.45p M	3.00p M	—
NANAIMO	1.30	4.30	23
OYSTER BAY SIDING	1.45	4.45	25
CHEMAINUS	1.55	4.55	29
DUNCANS	2.05	5.05	35
KOKSILAH	2.10	5.10	39
COBBLE HILL	2.15	5.15	43
MCPHILLIPS	2.20	5.20	47
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	2.25	5.25	51
SAANICH SIDING	2.30	5.30	55
EQUIMALT	2.35	5.35	59
VICTORIA	2.45	5.45	64

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	Miles from Victoria.
	Lv.	Ar.	
VICTORIA	8.00a M	2.00p M	—
EQUIMALT	8.10	2.10	5
SAANICH SIDING	8.15	2.15	9
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	8.20	2.20	13
MCPHILLIPS	8.25	2.25	17
COBBLE HILL	8.30	2.30	21
KOKSILAH	8.35	2.35	25
DUNCANS	8.40	2.40	29
CHEMAINUS	8.50	2.50	35
OYSTER BAY SIDING	9.00	3.00	39
NANAIMO	9.15	3.15	41
WELLINGTON	9.45	3.45	53

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 11.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luis Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 8 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

DAILY SERVICE BY THE Great Northern Railway TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

And All Points East,

Also to Local Points in

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND DAKOTA.

Entirely New Equipment.
All First-Class Service.
Free Colonist Sleepers.

FINEST TRAINS EVER RUN TO PACIFIC COAST

COAST LINES—
Seattle & Montana Railway,
Fairhaven & Southern Railway,
New Westminster & Southern Railway.

For further information apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, Gen'l Agt., No. 4, Adelphi Block, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
P. P. SHELBY, Gen'l Mgr., S. & M. Ry., F. & S. Ry., & N.W.S. Ry., Seattle.
H. A. JOHNSON, Div. Fr't & Pass. Agt., Great Northern, Seattle.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - Aug. 2

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, sixty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $35 per acre. Half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 2 Third street, Victoria.

THE Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, first class in every respect, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines advertised direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 KNOTS	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				DISTANCE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	M1	... "Tacoma.	110	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	25	... Seattle....	82	Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	73	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	... Victoria!..	M1	Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	25	... "Seattle....	58	Ar	v pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	40	Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	80	Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent.
Wash. Territory.
122 Pine

QUICK TIME TO SAN FRANCISCO

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent.
No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS
Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.
Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vedder Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at the Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, August 2, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa.....Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Australia mails.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

China, Japan and Australian Steamship Line.

STEAMSHIP "MIOWERA"

(3300 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, June 14th, 1893.

STEAMSHIP "WARRINOO"

(3000 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, July 14th, and regular monthly sailings thereafter.

CHINA AND JAPAN LINE.

Empress of Japan leaves Vancouver, June
" India " " July
" China " " Aug.
" Japan " " Aug.
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

For rates of passage and further information apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
C.P.R. Agent, Government Street.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass Agent, Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, 1 mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. feb4-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 102 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 16 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jul18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
do13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
1y13 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, R.R.R. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.
1-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFAUNER, K. of R. & S.
ov11

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL.
Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. ju21 3m

DR. H. S. FINDLEY,
Dentist,
80 Government Street, Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria, B. C. Specialties—Crown and Bridge Work, Porcelain and Enamel Inlays. 1y3-1m

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired.
Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairing promptly attended to. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 128

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar4

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL
Splendid Summer Resort.
Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KONIG, Proprietor.
ju30-4m

AMUSEMENTS.

Delsarte
College of Oratory
FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President,
(President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)
Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.
DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture.
School of Physical Culture.
School of Dramatic Art.
Fall Term September 12.
For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. C. H. Gardiner, No. 3 Labouchere St., between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m. a1-3t

GIRL for general house work; small family. Apply 25 Richardson street. jy31-3t

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, 89 Kingston street, James Bay. jy31-tf

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—House and lot; James Bay; price $1,650. For particulars apply after 6 p.m. at Walker's Grocery Store, Esquimalt road. jy28-1w.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or any place of trust, by a trustworthy person. Address A. A., Times office. jy27-1w

ROTISSERIE—A first-class central place for a Rotisserie may be secured by application to A. De Cosmos. jy27-1w

WANTED—A teacher for Fort Simpson Public school. Duties to commence August 15th. Salary $60 per month. Address Jno. Flewin, Sec.-Treas., Fort Simpson School Board. jy27-10t

LESSONS given in cutting and making boys', youths', and men's trousers at 151 Pandora street, Mrs. Brown. jy27-6t

FOR SALE—Improved farm at Metchosin; 12 miles from Victoria; 50 acres; 10 acres cleared and under cultivation; frame house, chicken house and barn, etc. Cheap at $900. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy24-tf

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1 1-2 storey log house and four sheds; near McPherson's Station. Cheap at $1,200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—5 roomed house off Saanich road, only $7. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

WANTED—Widow with two small children would like situation as house-keeper, country preferred. Address P. O. box 622.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

A LADY with a comfortable home desires the entire charge of a child. References. L. L. Times office. j5-1m

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the store now occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. A. R. Gray & Co., Wharf street. 16 ju-tf

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply B., this office. je9-tf

Removal Office.
DR. H. D. LEITCH
Office: Williams Block,
Opposite Driard; Telephone 220.
Residence: 129 Quadra st. Telephone 181.

Wouldn't Sign Away His Rights.

Indianapolis Journal: — Congressman John Allen, the bubbling humorist from Mississippi, is in great favor in Washington circles, for he generally has a bright story at his tongue's end. He was regaling a crowd of friends with some Southern stories, and among them was the one which follows, one of the few stories of Allen's that has not gotten into print:—

Allen had employed on his place an old negro servant, who in times before the war was the property of the congressman's father. Old Uncle Rufus suffered frequent and ungovernable attacks of kleptomania, attacks that seemed to be beyond all remedy. He was arrested time and time again for stealing articles from the place of his employer. Mr. Allen finally grew tired of attempting to reform his old servant, and he had him arrested for stealing a big piece of side meat from the plantation storehouse. It was the intention to have the servant serve out a brief time in the county jail for the offense, with the hope that the imprisonment would check him in his habit of stealing. The old man pleaded hard with the "young mastah" to be released, and recalled all the favors and kindnesses he had shown Mr. Allen when that dignitary was still a boy. Allen began to weaken on the line of this argument, and was about ready to release the servant on the strength of his past services. He turned to Uncle Rufus with:—

"Now, Uncle Ruf, if you will bring back that side meat and promise me on the Bible that you will never steal another thing off this plantation I will let you go. Furthermore, you will have to sign a paper promising on your solemn honor never to steal again."

Uncle Rufus hesitated for a moment.

"Mahs' John," said he, "I'se willin' to gib you back the side meat. Yes sah, I'll do dat, I'll do dat—but now, look heah, Mahs' John—you can't 'spect me to sign away my rights."

Allen's generous ways made him very popular with the old-time negroes, and frequently he was called upon, without expectation of compensation, to defend them in suits for pilfering. On one occasion a colored preacher protested his innocence and Allen made a very able defense for him. The evidence, however, was very strong against the parson, and Mr. Allen saw that he would probably be convicted. He whispered to him after the case had gone to the jury and told him to prepare to meet the worst. The preacher was a shrewd old fellow, but he could not see just how he was going to get out of the scrape. The jury was out only a few minutes and the preacher lost all hope. After the jury had taken their seats and the foreman was beginning to read the verdict the old preacher jumped up from his seat and bawled out:

"Yo' Honah, I'se—"

"Sit down," said the Court, and, turning to the attorney, "What does the prisoner mean?"

"Yo' Honah," persisted the prisoner, "I move dat dis co't do adjou'n."

"Well," replied the Court, somewhat amused, "how do you expect the court to adjourn?"

"Because," continued the prisoner, "a motion to adjou'n is always in ordah, sah."

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

LEEDS AND NEW YORK.

Conservative papers are making as much capital as they can out of the report drawn up by nine Leeds county farmers who, at the instance of George Taylor, M. P., investigated the relative positions of farmers in Leeds and in the near portion of the State of New York, just south of the St. Lawrence. These gentlemen reported that they found the farmers in the two American counties they visited no more prosperous than the farmers in Leeds, while perhaps their farms were more heavily mortgaged. The American farmers, they say, get no more for their produce than their Canadian brethren, and they pay as much for what they have to buy. Whereupon the Conservative papers cry out that the market of sixty-five millions across the line would be of no great benefit to the Canadian farmer after all. Well, if the report is correct and the Tory journals' inference is correct, why does the Conservative government still assert that it includes reciprocity in natural products in its platform? If the United States market would be of no use to our farmers, why are any efforts made to obtain it for them? To be logical, the government organs should now demand that the reciprocity plank be "lopped away" from the government's platform. This they have not ventured to do so far. Again, if the Leeds farmers' report is so convincing a proof that the "sixty-five millions market" would do Canadian farmers no good, what is to be made of the well-known fact that in ante-McKinley days they actually sold a large amount of their products therein, and at a profit, too? The Ottawa Government's own report made it clear that the exclusion of Canadian farm products from the States' market b the McKinley tariff resulted in heavy loss to Canadian farmers. Is it not quite reasonable to infer that with no duties at all the market would be still more profitable to them than it was with the low ante-McKinley duties? Then another question:—Would the farmers of New York state be injured or benefitted if they were suddenly cut off from their "sixty-five millions market" and limited to the same markets as the farmers of Leeds county? After all this is the true test to be applied to the situation, for it would eliminate all extraneous conditions and make the comparison more simple. We do not hesitate to affirm that if the question were put to them every member of that Leeds deputation—and even Mr. Taylor himself—would advise the New York farmers to keep the market they have, provided they were called on to make a choice. And there is little room for doubt that the same Leeds farmers, notwithstanding their report, would vote to secure that market for themselves if a chance were given them.

Toronto Mail: Those Conservative papers which declare a convention is not needed because the party has a set policy upon all important matters, are not well informed. For instance, in Toronto we have the watch-dog whining for protection out-and-out, and up in St. Thomas a Conservative paper of at least equal ability declares that the organ's utterances are the wildest that ever emanated from the imaginative brain of a political Don Quixote. Then, again, the mouthpiece has been defending the franchise act, which two leading Conservative papers, the Montreal Gazette and the Hamilton Spectator, have abandoned. It really looks as if the idea of a convention is condemned, not because there is agreement, but because of the lack of it.

Mayor Desjardins of Montreal refused to extend the usual courtesies to the visiting Italian man-of-war Etna because the Italian government will not allow the papacy to regain the temporal power. The mayor is in many respects an estimable gentleman, but he seems to be unable to appreciate the fact that as mayor he is expected to represent the citizens of Montreal, the majority of whom would no doubt desire to treat every well-behaved visitor with common politeness. In short, Mayor Desjardins' religious zeal has run away with his common sense. As to the conduct of the military authorities in refusing to answer the Etna's salute, on the ground that Montreal was not a "saluting point," that is a matter altogether too delicate for a civilian to pronounce upon. How any dire mischief could have followed a prompt salute while none followed the delayed firing of the guns is a mystery that must remain unsolved. Anyway, it is satisfactory to know that the Italian admiral has been placated and that a possible casus belli has been removed.

Halifax Chronicle: The Toronto Empire deprecates an attack which has been made on the balance of trade theory by a contemporary saying "no one that we know of is particularly defending that theory just now." And yet, if Tory politicians and journals spoke their honest sentiments in 1878 the N. P. was invented for the special purpose of "restoring the balance of trade" and preventing Canada from being made a "slaughter market" for foreign goods; that is our protectionists wanted a high tariff to prevent the people of Canada buying their goods in the cheapest market. In the meantime the balance of trade is no more "restored" under the N. P. than it was under a revenue tariff; consequently the government organs don't want to hear very much about that phase of the question. It is to be noted, however, that the N. P. has reduced the people of Canada to the necessity of buying in the dearest and selling in the cheapest market. As the Hamilton Times remarks, "the political bunco game is up."

If the Dominion government proceeds with the proposed sale of the Thousand Islands on the 10th of this month it will do so in the face of some very strong protests from some of its journalistic frends. The Hamilton Spectator and the Ottawa Citizen are two notable examples. The latter, which is generally considered one of the most faithful organs of the government, thus speaks: "The sale cannot be called off a day too soon. It contemplates a great public wrong. The highest duty of a government in relation to such rarities of nature's handiwork as the Thousand Islands is to preserve them from the defiling touch of the spoliator and the shoddy rich." To all of which we say amen. The government must be very hard up indeed if it feels obliged to raise money by the auction of national property like the Thousand Islands.

The Hamilton Spectator seems to be in a decidedly candid mood these days—for a Conservative paper. Not content with criticising some of the Conservative government's actions, it "lets fly" at the mother country in this style:

As for England, we may acknowledge frankly that she has not been a model of propriety when the territory of uncivilised nations was in question. Indeed she is not setting up as a model of propriety now. She does not condemn France for trying to rob Siam; she objects because British interests are endangered. Practically the British government says to France: "Hit Siam as much as you please; but you must not destroy our trade with Siam, and you must not move so far west as to become a menace to our Indian empire." That is the situation in Farther India to-day.

The Lost Tail.

When one passes from the head to the other extremity of the human body, one comes upon a somewhat unexpected but very pronounced characteristic—the relic of the tail, and not only of the tail but of muscles for wagging it. Every one who first sees a human skeleton is amazed at this discovery. At the end of the vertebral column, curling faintly outward in suggestive fashion, are three, four and occasionally five vertebrae forming the coccyx, a true rudimentary tail. In the adult this is always concealed beneath the skin, but in the embryo, both in man and ape, at an early age, it is much longer than the limbs. What is decisive as to its true nature, however, is that even in the embryo of man the muscles for wagging it are still found. In the grown-up human being these muscles are represented by bands of fibrous tissue, but cases are know where the actual muscle persists through life. That a distinct external tail should not be still found in man may seem disappointing to the evolutionist. But the want of a tail argues more for the theory of evolution than its presence would have done. It would have been contrary to the theory of descent had he possessed a longer tail. For all the anthropoids most allied to man have long since also parted with theirs.—McClure's Magazine.

The Thellusson Will Case.

The famous Thellusson will case is perhaps the most extraordinary legal action dealing with a testamentary document which has ever come before the English public. One, Peter Thellusson, a native of Geneva, settled in London as a merchant and acquired an enormous fortune. He died in 1797, at Plaistow, in Kent, leaving to his widow and six children about £100,000. There was also some £600,000 which he left to trustees to invest; this sum was to accumulate during the lives of his three sons and of all his grandsons; and then the result of this scheme was to become the property of the eldest male descendant of his three sons with benefit of survivorship.

This will was established by decree of the House of Lords in 1805. All went quietly until the testator's last grandson died, in 1856. Then the question arose as to whether the eldest male descendant of the eldest son should inherit. After three years the House of Lords decided for the latter. It is said that the legal expenses attending the dispute brought the property down to about its original value. An act of parliament was passed to prevent a testator from leaving his property to accumulate during more than twenty-one years after his death. This act was passed in the year 1800 and is commonly known as the Thellusson Act.—The Cornhill Magazine.

National Business College,
47 Government street, Victoria, B. C., is the best place for a thorough course in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, etc. Best methods taught. Day and night school. Circulars free. *

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The barn and shed of Thomas Featherstone, near Brantford, were burned through being struck by lightning. They were insured for $1,400, which nearly covered the loss.

Bush fires are raging along the Brock road, between the fourth and fifth concessions of West Flamboro, and farmers are removing the contents of their houses and barns to places of safety.

Clemens Fishnell, of London, representing one of the largest varnish houses of England, is in Toronto. He says the English trade with Canada is gradually falling off, the Canadian article shutting out the imported.

Shipments of grain from Montreal this year were enormous on account of the unprecedentedly low prices. The forwarding companies could not get vessels enough to carry all the grain offered them and have completely neglected the coal and other trades.

Commissioner Smart, who has been representing the Manitoba government at Chicago during the World's Fair, has arrived at Brandon and will not return to the White City. There is a slight disagreement between the government and Mr. Smart.

George Mathewson, champion Highland dancer of Canada, has returned to Hamilton from the World's Fair, where he duplicated his performance at the centennial 17 years ago, by winning the first prize for dancing the Highland fling. Mr. Mathewson's daughter won the third prize in the ladies' contest.

During the past fortnight a large number of former residents of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have returned home from the western States. Nearly every train has one or two, and all tell the same story of hard times and general depression. Many who had been home on a visit have received news from the west which has caused them to change their minds, and they will remain until a change for the better occurs.

Ontario dentists are interested in a peculiar case in which the defendant is Dr. Patterson of Lucknow, who is charged with practising dentistry without proper qualifications. He extracts and fills teeth in Dr. Teunant's office, for which the latter receives all fees. Patterson admits that he has made false teeth, but claims it is merely mechanical work. The Dental College here holds that it is a breach of the dental act and instituted the action. Decision is not yet given.

Milking Cows by Machinery.

A novel sight was seen in the agricultural building by the writer a day or two ago. It would have interested every farmer in Connecticut, for it was nothing less than the milking of four cows by machinery. This subject has been for so long a fruitful topic for the comic papers that it is difficult, in writing of it, to treat it as seriously as the cows did. The machine is of Danish invention and is on exhibition in the Danish section of the building. The inventor claims for it that it economizes time and labor; that it is more thorough and more cleanly, and that the cow cannot kick over the pail. The experiments thus far made, seems to bear out these claims. The cows did not object in the slightest to the operation. On the contrary they chewed their cuds more contentedly and gave up their milk in a highly approved fashion. The process of milking a cow by machinery is performed in about two-thirds the time which the operation takes when performed by hand. It all sounds very amusing, and it looks just as amusing as it sounds. Milking is not the only thing that is done by machinery at the fair. There is a machine which shells peas a great deal more rapidly than a hungry person could eat them. This contrivance, however, is so costly that it will hardly prove of much practical use unless in some such establishment as a hotel, where peas must be prepared for the table in large quantities. There is a machine for currying horses and one for stoning raisins. The latter looks like a great labor-saving device, but its economy is doubtful, because it wastes so much of the raisin.—Chicago Letter.

The Arab Circus.

The great delight of the Arab horseman is the fantasiya. The entries contain all manner of horsemen, armed and unarmed, who ride more or less wild figures to more or less monotonous drumming music, and who end by the most excited and exciting pot-pourri of feat riding. They stand up in their stirrups and throw their guns in the air, whirl them about in the most approved warlike style, and fire them at intervals, in what seems an uncalled for and dangerous fashion. They rear, wheel, kick, buck, rush, stop, turn and twist their horses like so many tumblers, shouting meanwhile, yelling, screaming like so many devils. No picture can do justice to the kaleidoscopic fervor and wildness of the scene if there are many riders engaged in it. It is a seething whirlpool of wild, unmeaning, half-merry, half-fanatical excitement, in which no end of excellent horsemanship comes to the fore. From time to time the riders stop and rank themselves for a rest on one side; then out come individuals to show what, single, their steeds can do. They pirouette, and plaffer and dance, and then make a rush at full gallop to one or other side, stop suddenly and wheel about. There is no specific art in what they do; each man has trained his horse on his own untrained ideas. They have a close seat, clinging with their heels, and exhibit a great deal of skill in their gyratory exercises; but once seen the fantasiya loses its interest. All semi-wild nations do about the same tricks on horseback. I think our Indian easily excels them all; while nothing I have ever seen in fantasiyas in the faintest degree approaches in delicacy and difficulty the fine work of a school-trained horse in the hands of a master of the art.—From "Riders of Tunis," by Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., in Harper's Magazine.

NEITHER APOLOGY NOR DEFENCE.

To the Editor:—A very reasonable and temperate letter signed "An Onlooker," appeared in your issue of yesterday; permit me to offer a few words in reply.

Public men are usually so much the butt of satire and the target for innuendo, ridicule and recrimination that it is best to take refuge in silence. Prudence and dignity alike call for this course.

I venture, however, to break this silence in favor of "An Onlooker." I wished he had signed his name (it is the more manly and courteous style) and to suggest for his consideration the following:

1st. The trustees are most anxious to court the fullest enquiry as to the management of the competition. The reception of the plans, the rigid secrecy observed until every plan had been examined and pronounced upon, and the admission of the public when the sealed envelopes were opened are facts too patent to admit of dispute. A local weekly journal, which simply repeats gossip without enquiry, in its last issue made an ample apology in withdrawing its slanders.

2nd. Your correspondent evidently thinks that the trustees should summon a public meeting to discuss their own policy. He has evidently lost sight of the fact that all the meetings of the board are open to the public, that every question he raises has been fully discussed and settled by a majority of the board. If a public meeting needs to be called, let those who desire it call for it. The mayor will doubtless do so upon a fairly-signed requisition, but it can hardly be expected that the trustees will take the initiative. I promise for myself that if a public meeting is called I will attend and give a full and clear explanation of the policy of the board. I do not propose to defend all that the board has done, being unfortunately in a minority upon some questions, nevertheless very much that the board has settled is in accord with my own personal views.

For myself, I do not expect to please everybody. In every community there will be persons whose views are widely divergent from each other, and to suggest that a number of plans prepared by the most skilled architects of our city, each plan having some special feature to recommend it, could be adjudicated upon without criticism is to expect the millenium at an early date. If the chief architect among the angels had entered the competition and had forwarded plans chaste in design, solid in construction, symmetrical, artistic, replete with all modern improvements and withal very economic; and his satanic majesty had been specially commissioned to manage the heating apparatus (he being supposed to have considerable experience in this way), it is very probable that there would be some who would be discontented. As it is the plans of Messrs. Soule and Day and of Mr. Ridgway-Wilson are doubtless an immense step in advance of anything ever yet built in Victoria.

W. MARCHANT.

Madame Laird,
Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora. *

CURLS BY ELECTRICITY.

Wires Are Attached to the Incandescent Wire, and all is Ready.

Curling tongs heated by electricity are the latest tribute of science to the dainty woman's toilet table. Like so many of the innovations of this kind New York is indebted for the idea to the Parisians. The grand dames of the gay capital have been conversant for some time with the mysteries of electric hair-curling, and so too, have been the cultured frau and frauleins of Berlin. The Chicago girl is no stranger to it, thus being able from her lofty pinnacle of knowledge of the electrical curling iron, to look down upon her less enlightened sisters of the metropolis. She must not, however, be given much credit for her ideas, since, according to the New York Recorder, it is simply because it is a Chicago firm which handles novelties of this sort, and they are consequently first put on the market here.

The electrical curling-iron is very simple. The wires conduct the electricity into the little stand, into which the tongs are thrust. The latter are made the proper temperature by heat, which is generated by the resistence of the wires to the current. The stands are about two inches high, and are usually nickel plated, although some of those manufactured by a firm in Berlin are plated with gold, and have handsome handles. In travelling the irons and stand occupy only a small place in a satchel. Attached to the stand is a silk cord, which may be adjusted to any incandescent wire after screwing off the little globe. One advantage is that the heat of the tongs is always under the perfect control of the user.

It is any easy step from the most improved means of hair curling and dressing to the latest ways and modes which are prevailing in the art. Says an authority on the subject:—

"There is nothing distinguished in a fringe or in a curly bang. Yet to these it is difficult to say how women can express their gratitude, so great is its sway. They have softened and given a charm to the feminine complexion, however forbidding, that nothing else has been able to do. The popularity has from time to time suffered temporary effacement, but it invariably returns.

"For the evening the hair is dressed lower now than formerly; a large coil, sometimes a droopend crepe lock on one side of the neck is popular. The round chignon, known as the bun, suits young faces, and the curious looking frizettes of large and small size are prepared for them.

"Historical coiffures, notably the Empire, have been revived with dress of which they are a part. Large shell hairpins continue to be worn, and when not over elaborated nothing could be better. They are the color of the hair and simple. Gold and jewelled pins divide their favor and combs are in great vogue. These are small side combs, having jewelled bands and they are put in wherever fancy or the arrangement of the hair dictates.

"As to the chignon, the day is rapidly approaching when every woman's head will be decorated with one; for at the latest Queen's drawing-room evidences of the coming of the chignon were seen on every side." From present indications the manufacturers of artificial hair and ornamental hairpins will reap rich profits in the near future.

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros. *

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

THE BEATRICE HOME.

She Lost Two of Her Men in Northern Waters—Her Catch.

The sealing schooner Beatrice, Captain McCauley, arrived home from the north last night dropping anchor in James Bay at 11 o'clock. Charles Annesty and Charles Nord, two of her crew, are missing, having been lost from the schooner on June 11. They left the vessel on the morning of that day and were not seen again. Captain McCauley does not believe the men were drowned. They had plenty of provisions, the weather was fair, the shore not far distant, and before the night of the 12th the Beatrice met six schooners. Both Annesty and Nord have lived here for some time. The former is from Cape Breton and the latter is a Finlander. The Beatrice took 655 skins herself and has aboard 1200 from the Walter L. Rich. She left Shannek on July 9 and was at Cape Cooke 12 days later. There she landed her Indians. She also went into Kyoquot where she was beached to be scraped and cleaned. The Walter L. Rich was the last vessel seen.

The Beatrice pulled up to Grant's wharf to-day and will discharge her skins there.

Black Currants.

Free from worms, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries, at Mrs. P. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street.

One Week More.

The "marked down sale" will continue for another week. "Big bargains" offered in every line. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge. *

La Grippe Again.

La grippe is reported prevalent on the west coast. Mr. Gordon, telegraph agent at Otter Point, and Louis Deshiens, telegraph repairer, are both down with it.

Meeting This Evening.

The school trustees will this evening appoint teachers to fill the vacancies on the staff caused by resignations. They will also deal with the resignation of Trustee Richards which has been received.

Spending His Vacation.

Policeman Francis Murray, of the San Francisco police force, a son of James Murray, of this city, is in town spending a vacation. Last week in company with two other officers of the force, he succeeded in breaking up and arresting a gang of six counterfeiters. This entitled him to the vacation he is now spending with his parents. Patrolman Murray has on several occasions been honored for making important arrests.

It is Discredited.

Father Van Nevel does not put much reliance in the telegraph report that Mgr. Satolli is about to return to Rome to petition the holy see regarding the alleged recalcitrant Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop Corrigan, to ask that a coadjutor be appointed to the archdiocese of New York, and that that coadjutor be Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. Persons conversant with the facts of the matter know that this could not be.

Passengers for California.

The steamer Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from this port: A. G. Sage and wife, Miss M. Akison, Mrs. C. Fish, Miss Irish, H. B. Master, C. T. Fish, George R. Kleeberger, Miss C. Harding, S. E. Harding, Mrs. Harding, T. D. Lewis, W. G. Anderson, Jas. D. Boyd, John Morrison, Mrs. E. Charleson, Mrs. S. M. Davis, Miss Mirfield, Mrs. A. W. Salmon, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. R. W. Clines and son.

The City's Hostelry.

The new city lockup will be ready for occupation in a few days. It is quite a contrast to the one at present in use. There are a number of large, well-ventilated cells, those on the upper flat being for the better class of prisoners, the common drunks having the lower cells allotted to them. The jailors' office is large and airy. Three bath rooms are in the building, one for the officers and the others for the prisoners. In the rear of the building there will be a large yard with asphalt floor. The sanitary arrangements are perfect.

To Painters and Others.

Lead, oil, colors, mixed paints, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Winning Popular Favor.

The new floating bath of the Y. M. C. A. is being liberally patronized and the sale of tickets is encouraging. The objection which many have expressed, that the water in that part of the harbor is not the most inviting, is not a valid one, as any one can prove for himself by a visit to the bath. The water in the tank is as clear, fresh and sparkling as that to be found at the outer wharf. The big tank looks most inviting, and all day long the surface of the water is punctured by divers flashing into it and emerging. All sorts of divers show their dexterity there, from the experienced one who goes in as stiff as a poker and makes only a "zip" as he strikes the water, all the way down to the pachyderm, who "hits the drink" with a slap that can be heard down at the railway bridge and sends the spray over the deck houses ad dressing rooms. The young men believe the bath will be a success. They say everything is going on swimmingly at present.

Lansdowne House.

The "marked down sale" will continue for another week. "Big bargains" offered in every line. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge. *

Schools to Be Open.

The public schools of the city will be re-opened on Monday, August 14th. The schools have been thoroughly cleaned and pupils and teachers will go back to bright rooms.

The Provincial Jail.

The report of the provincial jail for June and July is as follows:

	June.	July.
Daily average number of prisoners	45	46
Received during the month	25	14
Discharged " " "	20	24
Highest number in any one day	51	55
Remaining in custody at end of month	51	39

Keen Competition.

Geo. R. Jackson & Co., tailors, have put on an entirely new staff of non-union operators and have reduced prices to meet increasing competition from the east. They found it utterly impossible to keep on a level with eastern tailors and employ union labor. See adv. on first page. *

Work of the Y. M. C. A.

The board of directors, Ladies' Auxiliary, church committee, and members of the Y. M. C. A. will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the rooms of the association. The object of the meeting is to receive reports from the special committees and to arrange for carrying on the work of the convention of associations to be held here between Aug. 16th and 20th.

The Conservatory of Music.

There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving class lessons. *

I. O. G. T.

Pride of the Ridge lodge, No. 37, I.O. G. T., last evening elected officers: Bro. Stooke is C. T.; Sister Duncan, V. T.; Sister Banfield, S. G. T.; Treasurer, Sister Raitt; Chaplain, Sister Banfield; F. S., Bro. Farnham; Marshal, Bro. Hartford; Guard, Sister Backus; Sentinel, Bro. Wills; Secretary, Bro. Baker; Past Chief Templar, Bro. McEachern, and Deputy Marshal, Sister Woodell. Bro. Cooper was recommended as lodge deputy.

Supply Contracts Awarded.

The board of directors of Jubilee hospital have awarded contracts for supplies as follows: Groceries, Erskine, Wall & Co.; meat and vegetables, Lawrence Goodacre; drugs and surgical supplies, Langley & Co. The directors are considering a plan for raising money, under which it is proposed to ask workmen to contribute 50 cents weekly, giving them in return free treatment. The annual subscriptions will probably be taken up very soon now.

Going to Boston.

E. A. Whitcomb and wife leave this evening for Boston. Mr. Whitcomb has been a member of the Victoria fire department for the past six years and as a mark of the services rendered and the appreciation in which he is held by the department Mr. Whitcomb was presented with a fireman's badge. Accompanying the presentation was a suitable address. Mr. Whitcomb goes to Boston to join his father in business there. He is a well-known member of secret organizations and has attained the high position of Past Noble Grand in the Odd Fellows.

A Learned Lecturer.

Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D., of the department of Bible literature in the University of Chicago, who is to lecture here on Friday evening under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., is one of the most remarkable men in the United States and an orator of great power. His subject on Friday will be "Bible Study, Why and How?" Dr. Kent studied at Berlin University, Germany, graduated at Yale University, and spent years of study in Palestine and other eastern lands. He is an authority on biblical subjects. Dr. Harper, president of Chicago University, says Dr. Kent is one of the most versatile men in the university.

New V. C. Co.'s Shipments.

During July the New Vancouver Coal Company made the following foreign shipments:

July.		Tons.
1	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	33
1	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	54
2	Str. Mogul, Port Townsend	35
3	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	34
4	SS. Montserrat, San Francisco	1455
6	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	42
6	SS. Grandholm, San Francisco	1658
7	Ship Occidental, San Francisco	2515
8	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	61
10	Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	44
11	Str. Mogul, Port Townsend	60
11	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	55
12	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	50
15	Str. Wilna, San Francisco	2450
15	SS. Romulus, San Francisco	4082
15	Str. Angeles, Blaine, Wash	83
18	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	25
19	SS. Montserrat, San Francisco	1445
20	SS. Grandholm, San Francisco	1654
21	Ship Wachusett, Wilmington	2000
22	Bark Urania, San Francisco	2700
22	Str. Mogul, Port Townsend	44
24	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	62
27	Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	42
27	Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	53
29	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	17
31	SS. Romulus, San Francisco	4015
	Total	25376

SONS OF THE MIST.

Union of Celts—Great Fish Run—Morton Committed.

Vancouver Aug 2.—A society exclusively of Scottish Highlanders will be established here.

Bush fires spread into Stanley Park last night and burned a large area of woods.

No active measures have yet been taken to remove the shacks from the foreshore, but proceedings will be taken against another batch of twelve.

Twenty-five cars of agricultural machinery arrived yesterday from Chicago for Australia, and 25 more will follow soon from the MasseyHarris works, Toronto.

The New Westminster salmon run is much heavier this year than four years ago, and there is every prospect of good times in the Royal City this fall. On Monday morning the Anglo B. C. Co., canners, received 16,750 fish.

The proposal to dismiss all the policemen on the force hardly meets the approval of the citizens as being a business-like way out of the difficulty.

H. E. Morton was committed for trial for assaulting L. A. Lewis in the late lacrosse match at Westminster. Morton took the witness box and swore he never had a dispute with Lewis and never threatened that he would fix him as alleged by one witness. It is generally thought that nothing more will be heard of the case.

KENNEDY'S MANY CRIMES.

Wanted at Snohomish—Hopes to Escape Hanging Here.

New Westminster, Aug. 2.—Ah Kee, employed at a house of ill-fame, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing 50 cents and a one-dollar bill, both marked.

It is understood H. E. Morton will elect to be tried at the November assizes.

Sheriff Hagan of Snohomish is in town. This morning at the jail he identified Kennedy, held for the island murder, as a man wanted in Snohomish for forgery and many other offenses. In May Kennedy, with five other persons, escaped from the county jail while waiting trial for forgery. To the sheriff Kennedy said he thought he would get out of the murder case all right.

The customs returns last month were: Duty collected, $10,584.24; other revenues, $499.80; total, $11,084.13; exports, $19,141.

Smith, a boy, had his hand cut up the centre to the wrist by a cross-cut saw at the Royal City planing mills last night.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—There will be a meeting of the school board this evening.

—Sunset lodge, K. of P., were engaged in third degree work last night.

—County court will be held to-morrow with the Chief Justice presiding.

—Louis Lucotte, cook in the navy, died at the navy hospital of consumption this morning.

—During the months of June and July the B. C. Benevolent Society expended the sum of $246.50.

—George Jennings, drunk, was convicted in the police court this morning and dismissed. First offense.

—A team of horses hitched to one of the Victoria Transfer Company's wagons ran away on Store street to-day.

—The ladies of Emmanuel Baptist church will give a garden party this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pickard on Leighton road.

—Mr. G. J. Burnett will be absent from the city until Aug. 14th, when he will resume teaching at the music studio, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

—The Sunday school children of St. Mark's enjoyed their third annual picnic at Oak Bay yesterday. Various amusements were indulged in by the children.

—The papal encyclical on capital and labor referred to in yesterday's dispatches, will be read upon its arrival here in its entirety in the Roman Catholic churches.

—Neither the body of Mrs. Emma McDonald nor that of Harry Ahlers, who is supposed to have murdered her and then committed suicide, have been found in Lake Washington.

—Corrig College, which is undergoing enlargements, is in future to be known by the more distinctively British Columbian name of Victoria College. If as popular under its new name as it has been in the past, Victoria will have no need to be ashamed of its namesake.

—A lodge of Daughters of St. George will shortly be instituted in Victoria by Mrs. J. Hilbert of Nanaimo, district deputy in British Columbia. All ladies who desire to join should call upon Dr. Wade for medical examination, free, before Friday. The initiation fee has been fixed at $2.

—During July 1564 books were issued to borrowers from the Victoria public library, 768 volumes being taken out by ladies and 796 by gentlemen. The highest day's issue was 105, and the average 55. Twenty-six new cards were taken out, the number of new members being equally divided as to sex.

Return of the Rosie Olsen.

The sealer Rosie Olsen arrived in port this morning with a catch of 648 sealskins for her season's work. She had an Indian crew and left them on the west coast on the way up. Captain Whidden was ashore soon after coming to anchor. He says there was nothing worthy of mention connected with his voyage. He left for home on July 4th, and fell in with some seals on the way. His boats were out for two days and killed a number. The seals were moving westward.

Blank Books.

A large assortment extra bound at moderate prices. J. Johnston & Co.

Stop

paying rent and buy a nice two-story house on monthly payments, equal only to rent. PAGE & WINNETT.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weller Bros. *

Spencer's Arcade

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS, PURCHASED BY MR. C. SPENCER.

1 Case Colored and Black Velvets,

All the Latest Shades.

1 Case Madras Muslins

For Window Curtains; very handsome. An assortmen of other WINDOW MUSLINS.

3 Cases Chenille Curtains

And

Chenille Table Covers

To match all the Latest Shades and Styles.

D. SPENCER, Proprietor.

VICTORIA EXHIBITION

The Annual Fair

...Of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the... NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Driving Park, Victoria, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August the 7th TO **August the 12th**

INCLUSIVE.

The date has been placed earlier this year than formerly—during the beautiful August weather—and exhibitors and visitors may feel perfectly satisfied that there will be a very large display in every department, bright sunshine, an immense attendance, enjoyable sports, and in every way a successful show.

There will be Sports of all kinds, particulars of which will be published later,—

Horse Races, Gymkana, Lacrosse, Athletics, &c.

First-class Band will provide music every day and evening.
Railway and Steamship lines will carry passengers and exhibits at reduced fares.
All entries will finally close on Saturday evening, August 5th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc., on application to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary, Government St., Victoria.

Two Months' Gifts.

John Peterson thankfully acknowledges the following gifts to the Old People's Home for June and July, 1893: Mrs. R. H. Brown, preserves; Mrs. T. Shotbolt, vegetables; members of the I. O. G. T., fruit; Mrs. F. W. Foster, clothing and papers; R. E. Knowles, milk; a friend, papers; Salvation Army, papers; J. H. Todd, clothing; Mrs. Tugwell, sandwiches Mrs. Crawford, strawberries; Mrs. F. W. Foster, cake; Mrs. Lewis, preserves; Mrs. D. E. Hart, papers and clothing; Mr. Purden, clothing; Mrs. Shotbolt, vegetables; Mrs. G. Winter, papers; James Baker, papers; Mr. Braden, salmon.

The Sealskin Market.

There is not much doing locally in the way of transfer of sealskins. It was reported this morning that a large sale at $14 a skin had been made, but the matter could not be confirmed. The prices quoted here vary from $13.25 to $14 a skin. It is, however, very hard to say what the ruling price will be. The early reports of a big catch weakened the makret somewhat, but the feeling on that account has been better since it has been shown that the total catch will not be above the average. Very few skins have been shipped as yet, but many will move this month.

Chinamen for Portland.

The steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, arrived from Nanaimo to-day with 72 Chinamen and a full load of freight. She will leave this evening for Portland. The Chinamen and freight came across the Pacific on the steamship Empress of India.

Band Concert.

The massed bands of H. M. S. Royal Arthur and "C" Battery, R. C. A., will give a grand concert in the Market Hall on Saturday evening under the patronage of Rear Admiral Stephenson, C. B., and officers of H. M. ships and Lieut.-Col. Holmes and the officers of "C" Battery, R. C. A. This will be one of the best band concerts ever held in British Columbia.

R. C. P. CO.'S Screw Steamer

Cariboo and Fly

(Classed A1)

CAPT. WM. BEYNON,

Will leave Porter's Wharf on

Wednesday Ev'g, Aug. 2,

At Six o'clock, for

Claxton, Skeena River and Way Ports.

For Freight and Insurance apply to DALBY & CLAXTON, Agents.

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Capt. Lachlan is Ill.

Capain Lachlan is confined to his room at the Hotel Victoria and it will be several days before he will be at the San Pedro again. The work at the ship, however, is going ahead. The new pumps are being overhauled and made ready for service when wanted. It will be next week, most likely, before the pumps will all be started and another attempt be made to float the ship.

An Indian Cricketer.

India has a celebrated cricketer in the person of a young gentleman named Ranjitsinhji, whose father is a jolly old barbarian chief. Recently the son made a big score in an English match, of which the chieftain was advised, whereupon he promptly replied by wire:—"Allah be praised! Three slaves have just been sacrificed!" The young gentleman will hardly feel encouraged to break his record.

600 lbs.

OF

Black Currants

FOR

Preserving

AT

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

REAL ESTATE VALUES.

Some Figures From London, Paris and Other Great Cities.

There are 20 or 30 great business centres in the city of London where property is of almost equal value, and rated exceedingly high. To buy the four acres occupied by the Bank of England, and bounded by Princess, Threadneedle, and Lothberry streets and Bartholomew lane, it would be necessary to produce a well certified cheque for the snug sum of $40,000,000. Ten million dollars per acre is the valuation made not long ago on a lot in the vicinity of the bank, and a lease was made on that basis. Picadilly, Strand, Fleet street, Charing Cross and other business streets in London have corners worth from $50,000 to $100,000 a front foot. The owners of this property, being as a rule men or estates of great wealth, are satisfied with 3 to 3 1-2 per cent. on their investments, while in Chicago the owners of such property expect 6 to 8 per cent., consequently land is a great deal higher in the business centre of London than it is in Chicago. I notice that on the second-class business streets in London land is held about twice as high as it is here. In the suburbs of London a great deal of property has been sold out by the lot by methods similar to ours. London is fast becoming a great city of home-owners. The managers of large estates who held for a number of years upon leases made on a low valuation decided that it would be better to subdivide the property and sell it out in lots and reinvest the money. This has been done to a great extent in all parts of the city of London, and probably accounts for the wonderful increase in population during the last 50 years. Small buildings, such as we sell for $300 to $1,000, are sold in London for almost twice that sum.

In Paris little property is offered for sale; in fact a sign board is a rarity, although occasionally you see a piece of property on the back streets for lease. It is very hard to get any information about property in Paris. Most of it is held by owners who are wealthy and refuse to sell, but on the principal streets the rent of the stores is high considering their size, the stores being very shallow and small; prices are no doubt higher, the rental value considered, than in Chicago.

In Venice scarcely any property is offered for sale. The city has decreased in population, but there seems to be no vacant houses, and the only way I could ascertain the value of property was to figure out the rents on the business streets, which were higher, all things considered than in Chicago. In the old city of Rome rents on two or three of the principal streets are very high, and, the stores being small, it would seem that a small income must be produced according to the value held upon the land. In some directions from the centre of Rome buildings are being erected, and land for an ordinary residence lot, in a rather poor locality compared with any of our suburbs, would be about 30 or 40 per cent. higher than the prices we ask.

Even in Cairo, Egypt, the prices of lots along the business streets would astonish an American. I asked the proprietor of an English store called the Manchester, located near Shepard's hotel, what rent he paid. This store was about 25 feet front by about 40 feet deep, with a large annex half as large. He answered that he paid about $2000 per annum. It did not look to be worth over $500. Cairo has a population of about 350,000, and there are some stores in the Turkish quarters where the bazars are about four feet square—room enough for the proprietor to sit tailor-fashion and sell his wares to passers-by—which bring about $50 a month.

Even in Jerusalem a boom is in progress, on account of the railroad having been extended to the city, and lots were selling for $500 to $800 that we would consider very high at $200; and I discovered in nearly every city I visited, even in old Athens, which is rapidly increasing in population under the administration of King George, that lots were selling on the outskirts for $300 to $400.—Chicago Post.

Youngest Barber in the World.

One of the latest celebrities of the Bowery, says the New York Times, is a boy barber, who runs his tonsorial parlor in a basement at the corner of Twenty-Third street and Third avenue. Francis Federici is 13 years old and is the sole support of his mother and his younger brothers and sisters. He is admittedly as clean and light a shaver as can be found in New York, while his reputation as a hair-cutter in any popular style is so fully established that he has plenty of custom.

The little Italian boy was found yesterday morning by a New York Times reporter. He was busily engaged on a little platform erected for his use around his barber's chair, shaving away with great alacrity.

"I learned my trade," he said, "a year ago on Eighty-Fifth street, beginning when only 12 years old. I believe I am the youngest barber in the United States, if not in the world, and I am willing to shave or cut hair with any one up to 18 years old."

The boy seemed to enjoy the patronage of a large number of customers, who have confidence in the little fellow's ability.

Prepared for the Fight.

What a wonderful spectacle it is that Europe now presents! Her population claims a sort of monopoly in civilization, yet outside of England every nation has reached the limit of its endurance in preparing for a war which, nevertheless, does not arrive. The surplus energy and money of the whole continent is devoted to keeping up a security which is nowhere felt to be quite sufficient, yet is nowhere overtly threatened—which, indeed, is guaranteed by profuse professions of peaceable intentions.

The work of civilization goes on, every day records some advances in science or in human comfort, the toilers are daily exerting themselves to secure more leisure, better housing and pleasanter food, and yet the nations with one consent are converting themselves into food for powder. It is as if the professor and the merchant, and the laborer, while strenuously going on with their business and eager to derive more comfort from it, were all agreed that they must sleep in plate armor. It would be almost comic, were it not so terrible, and as yet there is not a sign that we are arriving at the end of the situation. People say it must end some day, but it has gone on getting worse for 20 years, and though it cannot get worse still, because men and money are alike exhausted, there is no proof that it will not last for 20 years further yet.

There is not a statesman in Europe who could draw up, much less carry, a project of general disarmament. There is not a popular leader in Europe who makes of disarmament an earnest cry; though the Socialists in their fear of repression would do it if they could; and we question if there is a nation in Europe which would consent to be disarmed. That is certainly not a triumph of human wisdom; and yet the nations are not more furious than usual, are not unreasonable, are not even indisposed to work through the methods of diplomacy. They are not even, in a way, unfriendly, for something "international" is arranged every week and of congresses with Europe represented in them, there is literally no end.

Still the nations lie down in armor and rise up pistols in hand, and before they begin the day's labor look first to see what the armed burglar may be at. What the end may be, or can be, we know no more than the simplest, but of that we are very sure, that no spectacle at once so unaccountable and so sad has ever yet been presented to the historian with eyes.—The Spectator.

The New Weldless Chain.

Chambers' Journal: Viewing the importance of the chain industry, special interest attaches to the attempts now being made to introduce into the market a new class of welded chain—namely, one whose links are formed in such a manner as to require no joint whatever. The strength of a chain is proverbially that of its weakest link; and in like manner the strength of the link is that of its weakest part—namely, the weld or joint; and no further comment is necessary to demonstrate the superiority of a chain made up of links having no joints or weld whatever; while, owing to the absence of such welding, a class of steel of much higher carbon, and therefore increased strength, can be used, those steels which weld well being the softer and weaker qualities.

The design of the links of the new chain is exceedingly ingenious; the wire to form the link is bent into the shape of an elongated U, the ends of which are passed through the next link, bent back, and finally twisted on themselves in such a manner as to leave no danger of slipping loose, nor, the ends being left pointed inward, is there any danger of their fouling anything.

The chain is called by the makers the "Triumph," and experiments have lately been made by Prof. Hele-Shaw, of University College, Liverpool, as to the comparative strength of the weldless and welded chains. The strength of the new chain is remarkable, owing to the absence of all welding; and careful and reliable experiments have demonstrated it to have a breaking strain nearly double that of the single section of steel out of which it is made, and approximately three times that of the best British welded chains.

The facility presented by the new chain for speedy expedition and economical manufacture forms a powerful factor in its favor, no fewer than a dozen machines being readily controlled by a single man assisted by one boy. These machines—which in themselves mark an important advance in the chain industry, for up to the present time welded chains have been made mainly by hand—exhibit great ingenuity in their design; and the facility with which they convert reels of wire into fathoms of the new weldless chain leaves little doubt as to the success of the invention we are now enabled to lay before our readers. The rapid demand for their product in America has induced the patentees of the new chain to effect arrangements for laying down works in this country; and it is anticipated that an establishment at Liverpool will shortly be in active operation.

Three Blind Men.

A blind man walked slowly westward down West Thirty-second street at sunrise on Monday morning, tapping the sidewalk with his cane at every step. He stopped at the doorway of a store next door to the Cremorne Mission, across the way from the once notorious House of All Nations. The store, which is in the basement of what used to be a disorderly resort, is now a headquarters for the distribution of newspapers. While the blind man stood waiting for his order to be filled by the newsdealer, another blind man came eastward up the street, feeling his way with his cane, and still another blind man turned off Sixth avenue and walked to the store. The three blind men shook hands with each other as they met, and began to chat at a lively rate. Pedestrians stopped and watched the three sightless men curiously. The strange thing about the meeting was that the three men had recognized each other by the sound of the canes tapping on the sidewalk. They separated ten minutes later and walked with comparative celerity in opposite direction. One of them took his station on the Broadway side of the little park near the Thirty-third-street station of the elevated road, and soon had another crowd of men and boys around him watching him sell papers. He had copies of all the morning papers under his arm, and served his patrons quickly. It was the speed with which, sightless as he was, he picked out the paper ordered that had drawn the crowd about him. He selected the papers solely by the sense of touch. He ran his fingers slowly along the top of the title page and down either side for the purpose of identification, and wound up by feeling the quality of the paper. He never once blundered in this odd method of selection.

"How do you manage to do that?" asked a bystander. "It looks miraculous."

"Why, I'm so used to handling those papers," replied the blind man, "that I can tell the papers apart by their size and by the way the paper feels when rubbed between my fingers. No two newspapers in the city are printed on exactly the same kind of paper, and it is as easy for a blind man to tell them apart as it is for him to tell the denomination of the different coins or bank notes. Nobody can make me believe a dollar bill is a five-dollar bank note and in the same way I can tell a Sun from a Herald or a Times or a Tribune every time.—Sun.

Where He Stood.

"No one dares to doubt my party loyalty," shouted the orator, waving both hands in the air. "Everybody knows just where I stand."

"Yas, I guess that's so," said the gray-whiskered man on the back bench. "It's right in front of Finnegin's bar, at any hour of the day and night. You bet we know where you stand."

ENGLISH INNS.

American and English Hotels—The English Landlady.

A writer in the Contributor's club, in the Atlantic Monthly, speaks appreciatively of the landlady of the English inn.

Everyone who has read Robert Louis Stevenson's "Across the Plains" will remember that clever gentleman's imbroglio with the clerk and the clerk's colored male assistant at the hotel at Council Bluffs. One laughed, of course, in reading it, as was intended, but one blushed a little, too, if one were open to conviction in regard to one's country's habits—as was perhaps also intended.

To the weary tourist, with reminiscences in his mind of the ample and motherly female who, with reassuring cap and keys, would graciously meet him at the door or in the hall of an English provincial inn, the aspect of the preoccupied business manager, hedged up behind a barrier-like counter, is somewhat chilling and discountenancing. Yet his, it is needless to remark, is the sole reception our national custom ordains for the hotel guest, of high degree or low, in small town or huge metropolis; unless, indeed, one chooses to consider one's self received by the porters and bell boys, who do the business for one's self and one's luggage, by getting both inducted, without any nonsense, and as speedily as may be, into the designated number.

It is not only in provincial England, but in good old-time houses in the metropolis as well that this feminine welcome is considered the traveler's due, sometimes, indeed, it happens that she is a trifle too imposing, this capped and furbelowed housekeeper. Her silks now and then rustle with a richness that emphasizes too strongly one's own travel-stained shabbiness. The laces and bows of her cap and her glittering gold brooch seem to menace a moderate purse. But this is not often. The concensus of sensations she gives the arriving guest is, on the whole, agreeable; she represents the settled comfort in things small and obscure that makes the dividing lines between civilization and semi-civilization; her supervision is a part of the decorum that belongs to the institutions of our English kindred.

The picture of Penelope ruling over her domain in the absence of Ulysses would lose half of its attractiveness without the bevy of handmaidens more dimly outlined in the background of the poet's canvas, and with the tutelar feminine head of the English hotel the case is the same. If her assistants know no secrets of tapestry and of suitors, they are at least thoroughly well versed in the mysteries of those bewilderingly lined and crossed and itemized accounts that contain the records of your bed and board under a confusing multiplicity of heads. But, though you may sigh for a decimal system of currency or for better brains—according to your habit of finding fault with the world in general, or yourself in particular, you cannot but approve the manner in which the female clerk has made out your bill; such fair chirography, such faultless memory and such impeachable arithmetic. They are equalled only by the accent and tone in which you will find yourself answered if you ask a question of this trim assistant of the pettticoated major domo.

She is not what one would call a person of general information, as you will find to your cost if you are a tourist of the hurry-scurry stamp, and wish her to tell you how to "do" a castle or a cathedral in no time at all. She may even be put to confusion by a sudden request for a tuppeny ha' penny stamp, and persist in believing it identical with two ha' penny ones. But then that ever excellent thing in woman, her soft low voice—how pleasant it is to ears accustomed to the shriller note of the New World. And how pleasantly, too, her ready "beg pardon" and "thank you" permeate strictly business discourse! What an air of breeding they give to the sordid transactions of pounds, shillings and pence. It is a pity that we ourselves are so lacking in this small coin of civility. We shall, doubtless, some day come to appreciate its value as a circulating medium, and set it flowing with our characteristic lavishness.

Charges of Assault by Vaccination.

The rights of Poor Law Guardians have been lately strengthened by an important decision in the Birmingham county court. It appears that the plaintiff, a lad of 14 years, was vaccinated by the medical officer of the work house to which he had been committed on a magistrate's order on a police court charge. Vaccination was said to have been performed against the plaintiff's wish, and an action for assault was laid against the guardians. At the trial defendants urged that under the circumstances of the case they stood in loco parentis to the lad; that smallpox was rife in the city, and it was a matter of duty to protect those under their charge against the disease, and lastly, that the plaintiff did not object to being vaccinated. The jury found for the defendants on the facts, and the judge endorsed their finding on the point of law. The compulsory powers of the poor law administration generally constitute one of the most efficient nets for securing stray members of the unvaccinated class, and it is gratifying to see them upheld by the judicial bench.—British Medical Press.

The Atlantic Ocean.

The area of the Atlantic is about 30,000,000 square miles, less than half the area of the Pacific, and between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total surface area of the world. It would form a circle 6180 miles in diameter, which is rather more than double the distance from Liverpool to New York.

Its depth is much better known than that of the Pacific, and averages more than 2900 fathoms, probably about 14,000 feet, or two and two-third miles. The height of Mount Blanc is about three miles.

The cubic contents are therefore nearly 80,000,000 cubic miles, so that the Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is 117 followed by seventeen ciphers, a number which would be ticked off by our million clocks in 370,000 years. Its weight is 325 billion tons, and the number of gallons in it is 73 trillions. A sphere to hold the Atlantic would have to be 536 1-2 miles in diameter.

If it were made to fill a circular pipe reaching from the earth to the sun—distance of 93,000,000 miles—the diameter of the pipe would be 1837 yards, or rather over a mile, while a pipe of similar length to contain the Pacific would be over a mile and three-quarters across. Yet the distance to the sun is so great that, as has been pointed out, if a child was born with an arm long enough to reach the sun it would not live long enough to know that it had touched it, for sensation passes along our nerves at the rate of 100 feet a second, and to travel from the sun to the earth at that rate would take a century and a half, and such an abnormal infant is an unlikely centenarian.—Longman's Journal.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

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Pails, Tubs, Milk Pans, &c., &c. The Strongest and Cleanest ware ever made for Dairy, Home or Farm use. Sold everywhere.

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is he able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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All the ore output now assured to Nakusp by the immediate construction of the NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY, which will start at Nakusp and end at the Forks of Carpenter Creek, directly in the centre of the Slocan Mines.

No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake.

Concentrators and Samplers

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

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Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

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HE OUT-BLONDINS BLONDIN.

In his time Blondin was a tight-rope walker of considerable fame and ability, but there is a young man living in Toronto, who, although he had not been doing high rope work for a year, eclipses Blondin's most wonderful efforts in his palmiest days, says the Buffalo correspondent of the New York World.

This man is Clifford Calverly, and although he has made only three trips across the Niagara gorge, between the suspension and cantilever bridges, he has done a few little things which have made the people who saw him gasp with astonishment.

The first trip Calverly made across this spot, a couple of hundred feet above the rushing, ripping, roaring waters of the Niagara after the huge volume leaves the falls, was on October 12th, of last year. There were about 5000 people there to see him dashed on the rocks below, for no one thought for a moment that he would ever accomplish the feat which Blondin, Peer and Dixon accomplished with great risk and in slow time.

And when it became known throughout the crowd that this rash young man had been walking a rope in his back yard in Toronto for about three weeks only, and that this was his first public appearance, it was long odds that he would go back to his Canadian home in an express car and feet first.

Calverly had been a galvanized-iron cornice worker. He was a schoolmate of Thomas Dixon, the Toronto photographer, who did several tricks at the falls, and was finally killed by falling into a shallow little pond at a Canadian summer resort. It was from Dixon that Calverly first got his idea about walking a rope. Dixon told him all he had to do was to keep his nerve, and when he got started to go right ahead. He never thought much about making a business of walking until after Dixon was killed.

One morning he stretched a rope in his yard in Toronto and began to practice. He walked it the first time. Then he put the rope up between two high buildings and tried that successfully. His next step was to announce that on October 12th he would cross the gorge at Niagara Falls, where Dixon crossed, and where Peer met the fate of the high-wire walker.

The cable was stretched by Peer's brother and was 940 feet long. Dixon had walked it and crossed it in 12 minutes. Calverly thought it would be a good thing to go into the record-breaking business at the start of his career, and he announced that he would lower Dixon's time. This statement seemed to settle his fate in the minds of the people who were gathered on the banks of the water and the bridges.

Calverly is only 26 years old and slightly built. When he made his first trip he walked out on the cable swiftly and with a firm tread. He never faltered. The cable sagged in the middle and over this part he walked very carefully. When he reached the other side of the middle he started on a shuffling run and reached the American side of the cable on a dog trot. The stop watches showed he had made the trip in six minutes and eight seconds. Dixon's best time was 12 minutes. For a while this satisfied the young man, who immediately claimed the title of champion high-wire walker of the world.

All winter he practiced at his home in Toronto, and after giving exhibitions through Canada he announced another trip over the gorge on July 4th. His intention was to break his own record, and he did it, passing over the 940 feet of cable in 2 minutes and 35 seconds. The crowd which witnessed this feat numbered between 12,000 and 15,000 people.

When Calverly left the Canadian shore he started running as an Indian runs. He did not pause when he reached the sag in the middle of the cable. When he reached the rise as it approached the American shore he moved faster, and his last steps were like a sprinter's. He seemed to forget all caution and ran on his toes.

After he made this phenomenal run he gave an exhibition of fancy wire work which made the people open their eyes. He wheeled out a barrow on which was a stove. He lighted a fire and cooked some toast, which he ate sitting on the wire with his balance pole hanging by his side. Then he carried out a chair which he balanced on the wire and sat down. He tilted it back and crossed his legs. He lighted a cigarette, and while the crowd stood spellbound he calmly puffed away as cool as one of the water-washed rocks below him, on which he would have been dashed to pieces had he lost his balance.

After he took the chair back to land he went out and did some more surprising things. He lay down on the table; he hung from it by his knees, and then he hung from it by his toes. Then he stood up and paralyzed the crowd. People with heart disease do not want to see this young man do what he calls the Calverly dive.

Calverly stood up on the wire and while the people were wondering what he was going to do next, he half slid, half fell down. A great hushed sound went up from the people; the walker's slim body shot down, half turned and hung there by the legs. It was a great act and it was some minutes before the crowd got down to breathing regularly again.

On the night of the Fourth he went out to walk across under cover of darkness. This has never been done successfully. Peer tried it once and ended his career. He went out one night to try the feat. The next morning his body was found on the banks of rocks below. He has fallen before he had gone 20 feet.

It was 9:30 when Calverly came out. The gorge was black as a pocket. It was a weird, uncanny scene, a great black chasm stretching from one shore to the other, and across it a cable which disappeared in the blackness in the middle. Reflectors had been arranged to throw a light on the cable, but they did not work and Calverly went out in the dark.

When he started people could see him until he got a hundred feet or so out from the Canadian shore and then he was swallowed up in the darkness. No one knew whether he was on the cable or not. The people could only wait and watch for his reappearance in the light on the American shore.

When the people were beginning to get very anxious about him there appeared far out on the cable a little flash of red light, which blazed up white. Then it went out, and in its place was a shower of sparks, in the midst of which stood Calverly shooting off Roman candles.—S. F. Examiner.

Drink and Crime.

In 1724 gin drinking began to affect the masses, and Mr. Lecky, in his "History of the Eighteenth Century," draws a terrible picture of the way in which "the fatal passion for drink was at once and irrevocably planted in the nation." On that account he fixes on that year as one of the blackest and most fatal epochs in English history. And are we now to be told that drink in those days did not cause crime? One may suppose that the grand jury of Middlesex were under no such utter delusion, for soon after 1724 they sent in a powerful presentment in which they declared that "much the greatest part of the poverty, the robberies, and the murders of London might be attributed to drink."

In 1750 the London physicians also drew up a memorial, and said that there were then 14,000 cases of fatal illness due to gin alone. At the same time Bishop Benson, of Gloucester, one of the best bishops on the bench, used these words so diametrically the opposite of Mr. Walker's insinuation. "Our people," he said, "have become what they never were before—cruel and inhuman. These accursed liquors which, to the shame of our Government, are so easily to be had have changed their very nature."

At the same time the whole bench of bishops interposed the unsullied purity of their lawn between the nation and the curse of the drink traffic, as, in these days, our judges have interposed "the stainless purity of their ermine." They protested against the Gin Act as "founded on the indulgence of debauchery, the encouragement of crime, and the destruction of the human race." Lastly, John Wesley was far from thinking of those days, as Mr. Walker now thinks, that "it would be a palpable absurdity to speak of a relationship of cause and effect between drink and crime." He said, "But all who sell drams or spirituous liquors in the common way to any who will buy are poisoners general. They drive men to hell like sheep. A curse is in the midst of them."—Archdeacon Farrar in the Fortnightly Review.

FIRES BY FRICTION.

Primitive Methods Still in Use Among Some Indian Tribes.

Centuries ago—before the white men had penetrated into the lands of the Klamath, Pueblo and other Indian tribes of the west—wood friction was the method employed by the North American Indians. The same manner of kindling fires can be observed among many of them to-day. No other method is employed by the Eskimos and other northern uncivilized people, and later than 1888 wood friction was used to kindle the fire at the white dog feast by the New York Iroquois Indians and the Onondaga Iroquois Indians of Canada. The operation of igniting tinder by wood friction is varied, but in every instance it is peculiar and shows a considerable amount of patience and ingenuity. The most primitive form of apparatus consists of two pieces of wood, one of some dry, loose-grained timber, which is the piece to be operated upon, and the other, or spindle, of hard wood, which must be perfectly dry. The first piece is laid flat on the ground close to the tinder which is to be ignited, and a small hole is cut in the floor to receive the wood powder as it is ground from the loose-grained wood. The hard wood spindle is then taken between the palms of the hands, and having first pressed the point against the other piece of wood, it is twirled rapidly, causing a gradually increasing friction and grinding out a little heap of wood powder, which falls through the hole referred to. This generates a great deal of heat, and finally the little heap of wood dust begins to smoulder and in a little time enough heat is evolved to produce ignition by spontaneous combustion. Flame is never produced by this operation. The wood or coal must be brought into contact with the tinder and cautiously fanned into a blaze. Another form is called the "pump or weighted drill," and Mr. Hough, in the report of the National Museum, says that this apparatus is used "in only two localities in the world" for making fires viz. among the Chibchas of Siberia and the Iroquois Indians of New York and Canada. The apparatus is very ingeniously constructed. It consists of a piece of soft or loose-grained wood, as in the first case, and the "pump" or spindle. The spindle is made of well-seasoned elm or other hard wood. It is usually about two feet long and has a kind of fly wheel about three inches from the bottom. A crosspiece of wood with a hole in the centre large enough for the spindle to pass through easily is then adjusted as the "pump" handle. Attached to each end of this handle are cords, which are fastened to the top of the spindle and twisted around it in such a manner that moving the handle up and down will cause it to revolve rapidly in alternate directions, thus causing a maximum amount of friction at the point of contact with the loose-grained wood. This was the kind of apparatus used by the Iroquois Indians at the white dog feast of 1888. The natives of the East Indies and of Australia use another method of obtaining ignition by means of wood friction. Their method is by "sawing." A V-shaped notch is first cut lengthwise in a piece of bamboo—almost penetrating it. Then another piece of bamboo or other hard wood is shaped like the blade of a knife, and this is drawn backward and forward, after the manner of sawing, until the lower piece is pierced and the heated wood powder falls through. Dr. R. M. Luther tells the following incident of lighting a fire by this process: "A Burmese found a branch of the oil tree, hewed it into a V-shaped cavity, cut a knife of ironwood, sawed with it across the branch, and in less han three minutes had a coal of fire underneath. This was taken in some dry leaves, wrapped in a bunch of grass and whirled around the head, giving a flame in a jiffy." This method, however, does not seem to have been ever used by the North American Indians.—Buffalo Times.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—E Olsen, Mrs Cook, Miss Mahon, F Durand and wife, Miss Sylvester, Chas Long, George Burrett, W H Dennis, C A Anderson, Miss Ford, J F Crowler and wife, and daughter, R King, J F Franklin, J H Thompson, J Eckersly, A Matson, D Hussey, P Cassidy, J Mullholland and wife, J W Johnson, R Merritt, Mrs A Semple, J A McCormick, Mrs Halley, A C Mathews, W Brown, Robt Keiler, E Roberts, W E Lodd, A Tougher, S E Richlieu, Father McDuckin, Father Morgan, O Garswold, Mrs Talbot, J Miller, J L Pierce and mother, Mrs E Edgwaters Williams, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs Jensen, Jno Wooton, J S Strencker, P F Benson, L Matson, Wm Dunbar, Mrs Hill and daughter, F O'Bar, K M Reeb, M J Matson, Mrs Camo, G J Turrell and wife, Mrs Foltz, G W Goaflers and wife, Mrs E Cleavy, R S Miller, J J Kelly, J G Hawkins, R Callyer, H H Crowell, S R Stone and wife, J A Von Bokkelan, J C Roberts.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—P McQuade & Son, S Leiser, Vict Plumbing Co, Sayward Mill & L Co, Henry Saunders, Union Ice Co, Nanaimo Pharmacy, E Pimbury, J S Reed, T R Morrow, Watson & H, C Andrews, Chas Rattray, F H Long, E E Blackwood, Quong Man Fong, Hong Wo Hing Lee, Tai Fong Co, Bow Kee, T Johnston & Co, W Webber, C H Lombard, B Van Volkenberg, W J Spear & Co, M R Pollock, Green W & Co.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—N S Keeper, Order C R, Lenz & L, B'k of B N A, Langley & Co, Union Col Co, H Bay Co, R Ward, H L S, Piercy & Co, Findlay D & B, C C Rivans, J Horner, S H E Co, J Johnston, W & J Wilson, Burt & W, F P Saunders, R Lettice, Watson & H, A J Rowbotham, D Ross, R H Jamieson, H Mansell, Gilmore & Mec, J Fullerton, J H Baker, R Maynard, J Maynard, Thompson & R, W J Jeffree, W Croft, J H Faconer, R McDonald, D Smyth, Cavin Bros, Jones & Co, J Savannah, D E Campbell, C S Marks, Marvin & Tilton, J Robertson, J E McKin, A B Erskine, Nicholles & R, Dr A E Botton, E & N Ry, Albion Iron Wks, R P Rithet, G R Jackson, P McQuade, Dom Cartage Co, C Cookson, Erskine W & Co, E B Marvin, M F Campbell, Hall & Renouf, J Grice, Jubilee Saloon, M Katzauer, Stemler & Earle, Ramsay Bros, T Earle, Wilson Bros, Dom Exp Co.

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Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
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ESTATE OF JOHN. ALBERT JOHNSON,

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 13th day of July, 1893, by John Albert Johnson, of the Queen's Hotel, Store street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hotel-keeper, the said John Albert Johnson granted and assigned his real and personal property to Joseph Loewen, of Rockwood, New Gorge road, Lake District, Vancouver Island, brewer, and James Muirhead, Esquimalt road, Victoria West, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, manufacturer of sashes, doors, etc., in trust for the creditors of the said John Albert Johnson.

The said Joseph Loewen and James Muirhead executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 13th day of July, 1893.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

July 15-1m.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.

Skidegate, June 1, 1893. jy13

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5, Staked June 1st, 1893.

jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.

Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.
(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)
ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. Is is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

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The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.
THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j15-tf

Municipal Act 1892.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer from myself to George Schmith, of the said city, of the license now held by me to sell beer, wines and porter with meals at the restaurant (formerly Stetta's), No. 54 Yates street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid.

July 15, 1893. C. C. FOX.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 11th, 1893.

EARNESTLY DEBATED.

Nanaimo Miners Meet to Consider a Proposition

TO REDUCE WAGES TWENTY PER CENT

A Long Letter From S. M. Robins—The Company's Position—Appointment of a Committee—Adoption of Resolutions.

Nanaimo, Aug. 2.—A mass meeting of Nanaimo miners took place on the "Green" at 4 p. m. yesterday to consider the proposition of a reduction of wages. It was 4:30 before Chairman McQuigan called the meeting to order. He briefly announced that every one present knew what the meeting was convened for, and he begged all present not to bring up any old sores or to deviate from the question, but hoped that every one would use common sense and sound judgment. Some men were generally biased by others, but he trusted such would not be the case with those present. It had been rumored among the miners that it would not be prudent to have the reporters present, and he asked their judgment on the matter.

On motion the reporters were permitted to take note of the proceedings. A large number of citizens were also allowed to remain.

A letter was read from S. M. Robins requesting a committee of the miners to wait on him, which they did accordingly, and the following proposition was laid before them:

To the Employees of the New V. C. Co., Land and Mining Company.

Gentlemen:—The condition of the coal trade at the present time is so seriously depressed that the company is compelled to take prompt measures to meet the situation. Our business has been far from satisfactory. For a long period past we have held on from month to month in the hope that things would take a turn for the better. The present financial stringency throughout the United States has, however, still further depressed the market, and in fact has brought matters to a crisis, so that we are now forced to deal with the situation without further delay in the best manner we can. The easiest solution for the company, if it considered its own position only, would be to shut down all the mines at once, but they would be very sorry to have to do it, as there is no doubt it would cause serious inconvenience, if not hardships to a great many of our employees. The present is a difficulty that demands special efforts on both sides, and the company is prepared to do its part if you will do your part. In truth if we are to pass through this crisis unscathed we will all have to submit to a reduction, agents, officers, and outside employees, everyone will have to bear a share of the burden, but I trust and believe the present conditions of things will not last long, and with patience things will be on their footing. We propose that the miners should agree to a reduction of 20 per cent. (I do not think anything else will meet the case) and that the other employees of the company, runners, laborers, etc., should accept a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. If this is agreed to we would then mine about one half the present output, working such mines as would most lessen the costs, at the same time cause the least inconvenience to the general body of the employees. Whether the coal would be sold or had to be stacked here or at San Francisco, the wages would be paid on the usual pay days as heretofore.

I earnestly appeal to you not to allow the real issue to be lost sight of. We desire only to tide over the present trouble with the least hardships to all concerned. This is no movement set on foot to try to permanently lower the scale of wages; this suggestion is but intended as a temporary measure only, and not to be considered a moment longer than the extreme necessity of the case requires. I am Gentlemen, yours obediently,

S. M. ROBINS, Supt.

A miner—I would like to ask when this reduction is to take place?

The chairman said it was only a proposition. It was for the meeting to accept or reject it. No intimation was given as to what time it would be enforced.

A miner—The question is a very plain one, though it is difficult to conceive that the company could expect us to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. I should like to see more able speakers deal with the question than myself, and I would be in favor of appointing a committee of five to meet Mr. Robins. I would like the committee to be chosen from among sensible men who can be relied upon. I admit that 20 per cent. is very heavy, something extraordinary, but we must also admit that there is a great panic prevailing all over the world at the present time. I am not here to cry or to show the dark side of the question, but I am here as one to look seriously into the matter. We see here around us a number of storekeepers who have their all invested in the city and are as anxious about the matter as we are. The proposed reduction is rather a big one, especially for pushers who work very hard, and I think for them to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. is too much. By the time a man pays rent and pays for his coal and food he has very little left. Of course it is hard for the company, but they can put up with hard times; we can't.

Another miner—It is no good for a man to kick against the pricks, because that is what we would do if we strike to-day. We would like to have some proof in black and white that if we accept a reduction now, when times improve we get it back again. I should like to hear others give their views, although in this country, where men are of all nationalities, it is hard to get them of one opinion.

A miner—Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that all the speakers are like a lot of Yankees; they are guessing at it. I have been looking for this coming for a great while. Now, it seems Mr. Robins wants 20 per cent. of the miners' money, if he can get it, and if he can't he will take less. You are advocating that a committee be selected to wait on Mr. Robins—what to do? To tell him the price of sugar and meat? Now he knows more about it than you think for; he has you all sized up and knows he can get the upper hand of you. I make a proposition to this effect: That we, the miners of Nanaimo, give to the operators 10 per cent. of all coal mined and let all other affairs stand as they are. And let the committee wait on Mr. Robins at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and if no result is reached, why, then you take what steps you like. (Applause.) The motion was seconded.

A miner—Did Mr. Robins give any guarantee that there would be any more work after the reduction? I don't see how it will improve the market in San Francisco by our digging coal cheaper.

J. Ramsay moved that all questions be taken by private ballot, as, in case of a strike, men would be more free.

Mr. Dawson—I don't want no strike. Oh, no, I don't want that. I have been in four or five strikes in every state of America. (Laughter). I know we will have to submit to something.

The chairman said the mechanics and outside laborers had evidently been overlooked and the motion appeared to embrace them.

Mr. Dawson—I meant in my motion all men who go down the rope. I did not know the mechanics were to take part in this meeting.

J. Keith, M. P. P.—Gentlemen, we have been told in this communication that Mr. Robins did not wish this reduction; that it was not presented to our views to be permanent. Mr. Robins has told you that the money market is stringent and that a reduction is necessary. That simply means that the pay roll of the company is $100,000; it will be reduced to $80,000, and the balance of $20,000 the company would put in their pockets. There are very few men who earn $100 per month, and there are a lot of miners who earn less than $60. I know when I was working in No. 1 there were many who had to work hard and then only earned $2.50 a day. It is necessary to go back a little further than the present time. I suppose every one knows that a few years ago we were paid yardage, but now that is stopped; have you ever stopped to consider what that means? It means 75 cents per day to you. I have a great deal of sympathy with the company, who are struggling along. When we had a strike at Wellington they did certain acts that justify us in doing something for them, but they have done nothing that justifies us in accepting a 20 per cent. reduction on our wages. We have got no friends to back any demands that may be made on us. We have here a proposition that the diggers accept a reduction of 10 per cent. Now, before that is carried it should be carefully considered, and when we are going to get it back if we accept. Is there any man who is earning too much money? (Cries of "No!"). I warn you before you let anything go to a vote. Have you got any guarantee that we are going to get it back? We have Mr. Robins' word for it; he is a very good man, but I am just as well assured that if we accept it he will never have the power to give it back again, because his company would never permit him to do so. The only feasible plan that I have thought of is to pay a man the tonnage according to the state of the market. The working man will then have a fair share of the profits. If Mr. Robins is willing to draw out a statement on the scale of the market, why it would be reasonable, but if not I should certainly be very careful about accepting anything.

Mr. Keith thought the men who worked outside should come forward and state their view of the case.

C. Wilson did not understand the proposition referring to mechanics. The Northfield men, who were present in great numbers, wanted to be embraced in the business.

J. Horribin, a delegate from Northfield, said the only question which effected them was the scale of wages paid to the company men; whatever was decided at this meeting would govern the company men of Northfield. Mr. Robins had made them no offer.

A miner—I would move that the committee be empowered to ask Mr. Robins if he can't sell the powder less than $4.50 per keg. (Cries of "I second that").

The motion that the diggers submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. was carried. The committee chosen to wait on the superintendent were Messrs. Keith, Boyce, Temperley, Lamb and McCuish.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Sparta's Prospective Duke.

Athens, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Sparta, wife of the crown prince of Greece and the sister of the German emperor, was safely delivered of a son yesterday.

PERSONAL.

G. E. Carbould M. P., is in the city.

D. McDonald, of Union, is in the city.

W. C. Ladd, of Philadelphia, is in the city.

John Bryson, M. P., for Pontiac, is in town.

L. H. Boardman, of Tacoma, is here on a visit.

P. F. Benson, of Oakland is at the Hotel Victoria.

H. E. Connon is spending a few days on the Sound.

Capt. H. H. Lloyd, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

J. H. Todd is visiting his canneries on the Fraser river.

Robert Ward returned from the Mainland yesterday.

John F. Morton, of New York, arrived here last evening.

Fred E. Talbot, of Rhode Island, U.S.A., is visiting the city.

A large number of tourists are registered at the leading hotels.

Miss M. Farron, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in the city.

Dr. Lewis Hall has returned from a trip up the line of the E. & N. Ry.

Capt. Walbran, Mrs. Walbran and family arrived from the Mainland last night.

Principal J. A. Church, of Corrig college, went over the Sound last evening.

B. Monier, a Paris journalist, is in the city. He has just returned from Alaska.

J. F. Jaques has returned from a visit to Chicago, New York, Washington and other eastern cities.

Rev. Father Morgan, of Westminster, is staying at Bishop Lemmens' house. He came over from Port Townsend on Monday.

A. E. Montgomery and C. F. Engel, of San Francisco; R. Green, R. E. Green, L. H. Green and C. Green, of Los Angeles, are registered at the Oriental.

Parker Hibben and A. E. Thomas left last night for England. They started east over the N. P. Their comrades in No. 4 battery, B.C.B.G.A., gave them a "send off" at the wharf.

Among the guests at the Hotel Dallas are: Miss A. Challenger, Miss Slaughter, Mrs. A. Walsh, Mr. Van Helme and Mrs. D. Basteathing, San Francisco; Miss E. A. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Watt and Mr. A. Watt, England.

Kirk Munroe, author of a number of books for boys and a contributor to Harper's Young People, is in the city en route to Alaska. Mr. Munroe has been commissioned by Harper Bros., to spend two months on the Pacific coast in search of facts and fancies which may be amplified at leisure for the numerous readers of Harper's publications. He will spend a few days in Victoria.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take. They are laxative but strengthening.

No more nauseous pills required! Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take and better than pills.

Do you feel the weakness of age? Some men die at an age at which others are young. Take Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

If your tongue is coated use Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will set your liver working healthfully and purify the blood.

Do you know why you feel tired? It's biliousness. Take Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will put new tone in you.

Is your tongue coated? Take Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will work off that bilious condition.

—Hanna's (chiropodist and footologist) parlors, 37 Balmoral hotel all this week.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Denver, Col., Aug. 2.—The Utes are out again. Fifty renegade Indians are raiding the game regions at the head of Roan creek. The country is sparsely settled, and the cattle ranchers and trappers are so isolated that they ask that immediate aid be given. Deputy Game Warden White has sent word that he will give chase to the band on the score of their being out on a game "round up" contrary to law.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 2.—An important meeting of the managers of the various penal and reform institutions of the state opened here to-day for the purpose of taking steps towards complying with the law passed by the last legislature requiring them to employ as many prisoners as necessary for the making of all articles used in the various state institutions, the latter being required to pay to the prison concerned the market price of all articles furnished. A serious difficulty confronts the board in the fact that it is required to select diversified lines of industry so as to interfere as little as possible with the same lines of industry carried on by citizens of the state.

New York, Aug. 2.—It is reported that another poisoning has occurred at the camp at West Point, and 65 cadets were ill yesterday from the effects. The exact cause is unknown but evidently it was something eaten at mess hall. This is the second time the cadets have been poisoned during the present camp.

Boise City, Idaho, Aug. 2.—A fire that threatens to destroy the city is now in progress. The Central Hotel and two blocks are burning.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The Navarro Mill Company is in trouble and a meeting of its creditors has been called for August 7th. The company has been unable to obtain money to meet demands made upon it. The liabilities are half a million dollars, and the assets are said to be far in excess of that amount.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—John Gilmore pleaded guilty yesterday to manslaughter. He was arrested on June 14th last for stabbing and killing Wm. Flaherty, a sailor, in a fight over a woman.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The coroner's jury in the case of J. J. Carroll, who was shot on May 7th by Daniel Daley, has returned a verdict charging Daley with manslaughter.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 2.—At the inquest this morning on the remains of Earl Lincoln, killed by a train a few days ago, after having fallen or been kicked off the platform by a brakeman who is now in jail here, the jury returned a verdict but did not determine who ther death was accidental. Brakeman Granger was arraigned this afternoon on a charge of murder and the examination was set for Monday.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHEEL.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS.

Detroit, Aug. 1.—In the bicycle race B. L. Carey, Chelsea, Mass., won the first event of the afternoon, the quarter-mile; Tyler, of Springfield, Mass., second; Brown, of Cleveland, third. Zimmermann and Sanger were entered for this event, but Sanger did not start, while Zimmermann broke his wheel at the outset.

Marine.

Steamer Maude left for Alberni last night.

The Mischief lies at anchor in Rock Bay.

Steamer Princess Louise departed for the north last evening.

At the San Pedro the pumps are being prepared for the next trial.

The steamer Burt is at Grant's wharf where her propeller is being replaced.

The steamer City of Nanaimo is going to bring an excursion party from Vancouver on Thursday, August 10th.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your attention.

As I am Retiring from Business I will make the best

CABINET PHOTOS

AT

$3 PER DOZ., CASH,

For One Month only.

SKENE LOWE,
Late Hall & Lowe.

THE BUSINESS FOR SALE as a Going Concern.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by Messrs. Redon & Hastnagle to sell on the premises, on

Friday, Aug. 4,

1893, at 11 o'clock a.m., all the

FURNITURE

Etc., contained in the 23 rooms in the

Theatre Portion of the Old Driard Hotel,

—COMPRISING—

Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Hair Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Carpets, Blinds, Gas Fittings, Chamber Crockery, Mats, Curtains, Wardrobe Cornices, Rubber Stair Mats, Cornices, Parlor Suites, M. T. Tables, Mat Chairs,

FINE FRENCH BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO

In burl black walnut case; made by A. Borde. 1 Piano Cover.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
aut Auctioneer

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

Another Shipment of those WHITE

CALICOES

BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

15 yds. White Calico for $1.
12 yds. 36 inch White Calico for $1
10 yds. Heavy Medium White Calico for $1.
8 yds. Extra Heavy White Calico for $1.
14 yds. Canton Flannel for $1.
12 yds. Flannelette for $1.

ALSO

A nice range of PRINTS 12 yards for $1.

Remnants, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannelettes, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c., VERY LOW IN PRICE

J. Horner & Co.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS MILLINERS, ETC., 55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.

AS A RESULT OF OUR SEASON'S BUSINESS WE HAVE A HOST OF

REMNANTS

AND

ODDMENTS

THROWN OUT IN EACH DEPARTMENT

At Extremely Low Prices

See Our Goods And Prices Before Purchasing.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

If your COOKING STOVE is used up or unsatisfactory we will allow you its value in exchange for a

Majestic Range

Made of Steel and Maleable Iron and guaranteed to give satisfaction

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

Cor. Government and Johnson St.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes.

OUR PRICE LIST

Men's Extra Large, Hand Made Hickory Shirts, 75c., good value at $1.
Men's Extra Large Blue Serge Shirts, all wool, $1.50; worth $2.50.
Men's Blue Jean Pants, copper rivetted, $1; worth $1.50.
Men's Blue Denim Overalls, copper rivetted, 90c.
Linen Collars, $1.50 a doz., 15c. each; sold everywhere at $2 and $2.50 a doz.
Men's Flannelette Overshirts, with band or collar, $1 $1.25 and $1.50.
Boys' Serge Suits, $1.25, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4.

Our Prices are Lower than Elsewhere.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS, 35 & 37 Johnson St.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

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We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

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Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

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CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
½ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
102 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, ½ doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.
Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.
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maintains its high standard as

A Perfect Beef Food

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

MILK GRANULES

Is the Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk.

It is the natural food for an Infant deprived of its mother's milk.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Large shipment of New Goods just received.

BASKETS,
HAMPERS,
FLOWER POTS,
PAPER NAPKINS, &c.

Prices lower than ever.

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